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LONDON, KENSINGTON, Harrington Gardens and Campden Hill—Unfurnished, self-contained sunny flats overlooking gardens; large rooms, passenger lifts, constant hot water, central heating. Apply Store, 4 William Street, Knightsbridge. Sloane 3810.

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EXCLUSIVE LADIES' TAILORING
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Costumes and Long Coats. Furs Scientifically Cleaned, Dyed, Repaired and Remodelled.
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LUNCHEONS TEAS SUPPERS
Open till 10 P. M., also Sundays.

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FURNISHED CHAMBERS
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57 Maida Vale, W. 9. Telephone: Cunningham 1579.

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1 door from Mansion House
QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.4.
PHONE CITY 3930
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Blandford Mews, Baker Street, W.
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Repairs by Expert Mechanics
Cars supplied and garaged.

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Phone Regent 2823-4
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1st Prize and Awards for Permanent Waving

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Gowns, Coats and Sports Wear
All Sizes Stocked, and Personal Attention Given

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for Ladies and Gentlemen
First-class Service Moderate Charges

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Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser
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Short Notice Orders Promptly Dealt With

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give prompt and personal attention to all work undertaken
LIGHTING, POWER, INTERNAL PHONES, INSTALLATIONS, ALTERATIONS, REPAIRS

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Highest Class of Workmanship
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Established 30 years.

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LONDON

LONDON (Continued)

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FOOTJOY SHOES
from 28/-

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Foot Fitter
SHOES
for Men and Women
that satisfy the desire
for style and comfort
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All kinds of artistic hairwork executed
The most up-to-date methods of Permanent Waving including the latest wireless method.
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INSURANCE BROKER
INSURANCE
Tel. Silverthorn 2018-19
Station Approach, Chingford
or by appointment at
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CULLIMORE & STOKES
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BAKER STREET, W. 1
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Estimates gladly given anywhere.

Gowns and Sportswear
High Class Dressmaking
Large sizes a speciality
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All-British Cleaners
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Telephone Ham. 3333/4
DYEING, REPAIRS,
INVISIBLE MENDING
We collect and deliver.
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DRY CLEANING IN 8 HRS.

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Established 40 Years
E. R. S. Expert Service
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LONDON

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Solid fumed Oak 3 ft. 3 in. x 6 ft 1 in., complete with woollen flock squab in Cretonne, 2 cretonne pillows, canvas platform and valance, iron frame, wire spring mattress
BOWEN & MALLON
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Short Wave Station Bans Advertising; Supported by Dues of New Boston Club

Many radio listeners, who have wearied at times of the commercial chatter on American wavelengths, have been heard to declare that they would be willing to pay a small amount for their radio entertainment a year if it could be advertising free.

Now comes an opportunity for an acid test of that assertion in the launching of the International Short Wave Cultural Club in Boston by a small group of public-spirited men, founders of the World Wide Broadcasting Corporation, which operates shortwave station WIXAL with studios in the University Club.

WIXAL's plan of operation is based on the conviction that radio provides a priceless channel for educational program of high caliber along lines of music, drama, art, travel, natural science and other subjects of cultural and educational interest. Its advisory committee includes members of the faculties of Columbia, Harvard and Mount Holyoke, with the added co-operation of the Adult Education Council of Greater Boston and other well-known local educators.

It is obvious that a station with programs of this type must get financial support from other quarters than the liberal spending advertiser. Accordingly the club has three types of contributing memberships at $1, $10 and $100 a year, the latter carrying eligibility for a "benefactor" certificate.

A nominal charge has been made heretofore for printed folders containing a month's radiocasts by WIXAL on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays. Synopses of talks and other educational matter have also been supplied free. The minimum club fee will cover the expenses of these items while the higher priced memberships will help with program and operating expenses.

WIXAL believes that the thousands of letters of approval of its programs already received attest the readiness of a substantial section of the world radio audience to make it possible for this work to continue—literally as a College of the Air.

Short-Wave Antennae

For ideal short-wave radio reception a specially designed antenna system is a virtual necessity. While some fair results have sometimes been obtained with the ordinary antenna in very good locations, this is the exception and far from the rule. For even though atmospheric static is greatly reduced on short waves, interference from electrical appliances and other man-made static is materially increased. The scientifically designed short-wave antenna will greatly lessen noisy interference and increase the signal strength where it is most needed.

The simple type of antenna system generally used for standard radiocast reception consists of three parts: a horizontal wire, usually above the roof, or extending from house to garage; a lead-in, which runs to the receiver, and a ground wire from the receiver to a water pipe, radiator, or other suitable ground. It is in the latter two parts, the ground lead and the lead-in pickup, where the most trouble from man-made interference is encountered on the shorter wavelengths.

So-called man-made interference is generally present in the house electric wiring system. Thus, when the receiver is plugged into the wall socket, such interference is impressed between the ground connection of the radio set and the ground. It is therefore desirable to have the ground lead as short and direct as possible, so as to reduce this line interference.

The use of efficient power supply filters between the radio set and the socket connection will sometimes improve this condition, but the filter is handicapped by the difficulty of obtaining a separate ground for it. The simplest way to eliminate this source of interference is to use a well designed noise reducing antenna system, preferably of the double doublet type.

[A Monday Feature]

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Austria

Vienna: Grosser Musikvereinssaal, Bösendorferstrasse 12, 7:30 p. m., April 8. In German.

Canada

British Columbia

Vancouver (Third Church): Vancouver Theater, Granville Street, 3 p. m., March 24.

Ontario

Windsor: Windsor-Walkerville Vocational School, 8 p. m., March 25.

Quebec

Westmount: Victoria Hall, Sherbrooke Street West, 8:15 p. m., March 29.

England

Berkshire

Maidenhead: Drill Hall, Marlow Road, 7:30 p. m., April 5.

Gloucestershire

Cheltenham: Town Hall, 8 p. m., April 4.

Kent

Bromley (auspices First Church, Bromley, and Tenth Church, London): Lewisham Town Hall, Catford, S. E., 8:30 p. m., April 1.

Leicestershire

Leicester (First Church): De Montfort Hall, 7:30 p. m., April 2.

Lincolnshire

Louth: Town Hall, 7:30 p. m., April 4.

London

London (Third Church): The London Palladium, Argyll Street, Oxford Circus, 3 p. m., April 6. Admission by ticket; free to all on application.

London (Seventh Church): Church Building, 8 Wright's Lane, Kensington, W. 8, 1:10 p. m., and 8 p. m., April 2.

Middlesex

Pinner: The Odeon Cinema, Wealdstone, 3 p. m., March 31.

Warwickshire

Sutton Coldfield: Town Hall, 8 p. m., April 1.

Yorkshire

Halifax (Second Church): The Victoria Hall, 3 p. m., March 31.

Leeds (Society): Salem Central Hall, 8 p. m., April 5.

Germany

Chemnitz: Kaufmännisches Vereinshaus, Grosser Saal, Moritzstrasse 1, 2:30 p. m., April 7. In German.

United States

Arizona

Superior: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 26.

Arkansas

Jonesboro: Temple Israel, South Main Street, 8 p. m., March 25.

Texarkana: Municipal Auditorium, Third and Walnut Streets, 8 p. m., March 26.

California

Berkeley (First Church): Church Edifice, Dwight Way and Bowditch Street, 8 p. m., March 26.

Escalon: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 24.

Glendora: Citrus Union High School Auditorium, Foothill Boulevard, between Glendora and Azusa, 3 p. m., March 24.

Huntington Beach: Union High School, Seventeenth and Main, 3 p. m., March 24.

Los Angeles (First Church): Church Edifice, 1366 South Alvarado Street, 8 p. m., March 29.

Los Angeles (Third Church): Church Edifice, 734 South Hope Street, 8 p. m., March 26.

Los Angeles (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 433 South Normandie Avenue, 8 p. m., March 28. Radiocast Station KFAC, 1300 kilocycles.

Los Angeles (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1800 South Gramercy Place, 8 p. m., March 28.

Modesto: The Wintergarden, Tenth and L Streets, 8 p. m., March 25.

Pasadena (Second Church): Civic Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 28.

Tracy: Tracy Union High School Auditorium, Lincoln Highway, 8:15 p. m., March 25.

Venice (Twentieth Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, Second and Brooks Avenues, 8 p. m., March 25.

Willows: Memorial Auditorium, West Sycamore Street, 8 p. m., March 26.

Woodland: Dingle School Auditorium, Elm Street, between Cross and Oak Streets, 3 p. m., March 24.

Colorado

Denver (Fourth Church): Church Auditorium, North Speer Boulevard and Grove Street, 8 p. m., March 29.

Trinidad: Church Edifice, 317 Pine Street, 8 p. m., March 28.

Florida

Orlando: Church Edifice, 163 Summerlin Place, 3 p. m., March 24.

St. Petersburg: Church Auditorium, Fifth Avenue and Third Street, North, 8 p. m., March 26.

Sarasota: Mira-Mar Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 25.

Idaho

Boise: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 26.

Lewiston: Normal School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 25.

Illinois

Carbondale: First Christian Church, 3 p. m., March 24.

Chicago (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, Central Avenue at Fulton Street, 8 p. m., March 29.

Chicago (Sixteenth Church): Church Edifice, 7201 North Ashland Boulevard, 8 p. m., March 30.

Chicago (joint lecture): Chicago Civic Opera House, 12:10 to 12:50 p. m., March 28.

Freeport: Masonic Temple, 8 p. m., March 28.

Iowa

Iowa City (Society, University of Iowa): Iowa Memorial Union, 3 p. m., March 24.

Kentucky

Louisville (First Church): Memorial Auditorium, Fourth and Kentucky Streets, 3:15 p. m., March 24.

Louisiana

Shreveport: C. E. Byrd High School Auditorium, Line Avenue and Kings Highway, 8 p. m., March 28.

Michigan

Dearborn: Fordson High School, Ford Road, at Horger Avenue, East Dearborn, 8 p. m., March 25. (Note change of place.)

Detroit (auspices First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Seventh Churches): Masonic Temple, Temple and Second Boulevard, 4 p. m., March 24.

Flint (First Church): Flint Central High School Auditorium, Second and Crapo Streets, 4 p. m., March 24. Radiocast Station WFDF, 1310 kilocycles.

Marshall: High School Auditorium, Green and Madison Streets, 8 p. m., March 26.

Monroe: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 26.

Mississippi

Greenville: City Hall, Main and Shelby Streets, 8 p. m., March 26.

Laurel: Y. W. C. A., Oak Street, 8 p. m., March 29.

Montana

Billings: Babcock Theater, 8 p. m., March 28. Radiocast Station KGHL, 780 kilocycles.

Bozeman: First Presbyterian Church, 8 p. m., March 29.

Butte: Church Edifice, 229 North Montana Street, 3 p. m., March 24.

Great Falls: Grand Theater, 8 p. m., March 25.

Lewistown: Junior High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 26.

Nevada

Las Vegas: Methodist Church, 8 p. m., March 29.

New Jersey

Englewood: Junior High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 28.

Paterson (Second Church): Central High School, Hamilton Street, 8:15 p. m., March 26.

New Mexico

Bayard: Church Building, 8 p. m., March 24.

New York

Elmhurst: Masonic Temple, Whitney Avenue, 3:30 p. m., March 24.

New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., March 29.

Yonkers (First Church): Saunders Trades School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., March 25.

North Carolina

Rocky Mount: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., March 29.

Washington: Washington High School Auditorium, Second and Bridge Streets, 8 p. m., March 28.

Ohio

Dayton (First Church): Memorial Hall, First and St. Clair Streets, 8:15 p. m., March 26.

Painesville: Morley Music Building, Lake Erie College, Mentor Avenue, 8 p. m., March 25.

Oklahoma

Hugo: District Court Room, 8 p. m., March 29.

Muskogee: Masonic Temple, Sixth Street and Boston Avenue, 8:15 p. m., March 28.

Oregon

Eugene: Woodrow Wilson Junior High School Auditorium, 650 Twelfth Avenue West, 8 p. m., March 28.

Pendleton: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., March 28.

Portland (Fifth Church): Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 29.

Pennsylvania

Bellevue: Bellevue Theater, Lincoln Avenue, 3:15 p. m., March 24.

Philadelphia (Fifth Church): Academy of Music, Broad and Locust Streets, 3:30 p. m., March 24.

Texas

Amarillo: Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 26.

Kilgore: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 25.

Virginia

Roanoke: Church Edifice, Church Avenue and Fifth Street, S. W., 8 p. m., March 26.

Washington

Walla Walla: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 26.

Wisconsin

Madison: Church Edifice, 315 Wisconsin Avenue, 8:15 p. m., March 29.

Watertown: Turner Hall, Fourth and Jefferson Streets, 8:15 p. m., March 30.

Wyoming

Casper: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 29.

[A Monday Feature]

Woman Named Mayor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 18 (AP)—Mrs. Anna Nagle of Boston, president of the United Spanish War Veterans Auxiliary, has been appointed honorary mayor of San Antonio. She exercised her authority by signing an order remitting a traffic violation fine. She is here to arrange for the organization's national convention on Sept. 15.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

In Lighter Vein

Explained

Teacher: "How do you account for the phenomenon of dew?"

Student: "The earth revolves on its axis every 24 hours, and, in consequence of the tremendous pace, it perspires freely."—*Texas Outlook.*

Prominent Position

"I'm glad to see you're giving my new book a place of honor on your bookstall," said the proud author.

"Yes, sir; I put it on top of those papers to stop 'em blowing off the stall."—*Tit-Bits.*

Their Problem

The first grade was having a lesson on birds.

After some discussion, the fact was established that birds eat fruit.

One little girl, however, was unconvinced.

"But, teacher," she asked, raising her hand, "how can the birds open cans?"—*Texas Outlook.*

Please Repeat

Lawyer: "Now, sir, did you, or did you not, on the date in question, or at any other time, previously or subsequently, say or even intimate to the defendant or anyone else, whether friend or mere acquaintance, or, in fact, a stranger, that the statement imputed to you, whether just or unjust, and denied by the plaintiff, was a matter of no moment or otherwise? Answer me, yes or no."

Witness: "Yes or no what?"

—London Opinion

Goods Yard Porter: "Phew! This takes some shifting. Goodness knows what we should do without old Nell at the other end!"

Unusual Girl

"And I suppose you can show me some testimonials?" said the mistress of the house to the prospective maid.

The girl looked blankly at her.

"Sorry, ma'am," she replied, "but I've gone and left them at home."

"H'm," began the mistress, "then how—"

"But, ma'am," hurriedly put in the girl, "I can assure you that I did my work properly. Why, every mornin' I was up at five o'clock. I put on the kettle and made early tea. Then I got breakfast, and also made all the beds before anyone else in the house was up."—*Answers.*

Daily Features

One Girl's Family

This Young Lady, Knee-Deep in Dolls, Seems to Favor the Old Rag Doll. The Photograph Was Submitted to the Monitor Camera Club by Frank S. Wilton, Huntington Park, Calif.

Vocations

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Increasing Newspaper Sales

A YOUNG man who runs a newsstand has installed a microphone, an amplifying unit, and a loudspeaker. The loudspeaker is placed above the entrance of his shop.

He glances through the outstanding magazines and newspapers when they come in, and makes a note of any especially interesting features. Whenever he is not busy, he broadcasts this information. For instance, he may say: "There's an interesting article on feeding the child in The Christian Science Monitor," or "There's an informative article on old-age pensions in the Literary Digest." This attracts the attention of the people passing. He has increased his sales to an astonishing extent. G. L. P.

For the Scrapbook

Gems From Wisdom's Mine

There is nothing so really practical as the truly ideal. Ideal does not mean visionary in the weak sense. It means aiming high; no, it means aiming *highest*. It is reaching, stretching up. It is dissatisfied with anything a whit less than the highest level.—S. D. Gordon.

Though we travel the world over to find the beautiful, we must carry it with us or we find it not.—Emerson.

Light boats sail swift, though greater bulks draw water.—Shakespeare.

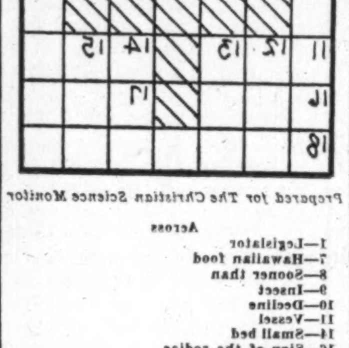
Wrong cannot afford defeat, but Right can.—Tagore.

Quotation for Today

If I have done good work, that will keep my memory green; but if not, not all the statues in the world will serve.

—AGESILAUS

Crossword Puzzle No. 75



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Legislator
7—Hawaiian food
8—Sooner than
9—Insect
10—Decline
11—Vessel
14—Small bed
16—Sign of the zodiac
17—Reverential fear
18—Harmonizes

Down

1—Implement
2—Eternity
3—Egg of an insect
4—Golf mound
5—Metal
6—Allows a deduction
12—To steep
13—In no manner
14—Is able
15—Be indebted to

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Daily Anecdote

Practice

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

BULWER met and overcame more obstacles than almost any other writer of note. His earlier works were failures and were generally ridiculed. It was only through long practice and study that he finally succeeded. Writing was not easy for him. He composed slowly and wrote with great difficulty. He never appeared to be satisfied with what he had written, and it was nothing unusual for him to rewrite some of his essays nine or ten times.

Later he became a rapid writer, and during the latter part of his work he applied himself but three hours a day, from 10 o'clock to 1 o'clock. So expert did he become that in those three hours he would turn out an average of 20 pages of novel print a day.

Things of Beauty

Rhododendron bushes in spring heavily loaded with bursting buds.
—*Mrs. Letha D. L., Seattle*

Strains of music floating across a mountain lake as a cornetist played in a boat which slowly drifted through a path of silvery moonlight.
—*Mrs. E. L. C., Fresno, Calif.*

Facts about the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

'Former,' 'Latter' Rains

IN THE prophecy of Joel (2:23) reference is made to both the "former" and the "latter" rain, and the writer expresses gratitude for its coming.

The "former rain" or "early rain," which came in what we know as October or November, was necessary to prepare the ground for the fall sowing, and marked the commencement of the wet season; while the "latter rain" marked its close, and was equally essential to nourish the growing crops. According to our Common Version of Joel 2:23, this "latter rain" fell "in the first month"—that is, in the month Nisan (March or April); but while we know that that was indeed the season for "the latter rain," it may be noted that in this particular passage the word for "month" is not in the original, which may also be translated "at the first" (Cf. the Margin of the Revised Version). In Deut. 11:14 God promises to provide "the first rain and the latter rain" (Compare Jer. 5:24).

Brevities

Humorist: A fashionable wedding was delayed for an hour. The spectators realized that although the news-reel men, the gossip writers, the bride and the bridesmaids were there, the quaint old custom of having a bridegroom present is still observed in this country.

Daily Oklahoman: How wonderful the radio is! It puts over talk that would seem awfully silly if done by somebody in the room.

Detroit Free Press: It is reliably reported that if that Townsend plan ever should go through Henry Ford will not accept his $200 a month.

Trustfulness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hammond, Indiana

A YOUNG woman engaged in making business calls in suburban homes had gone, during the luncheon hour, to a little confectionery store to enjoy a sandwich and a cool drink until it was time to resume her work. As she sat there quietly enjoying the lunch, she was impressed by the kindness and patience of the shopkeeper as he took care of flocks of little children as they squirmed around the candy counter. Choosing a penny's worth of candy was an important event to many of them and great was the indecision of many a little face pressed against the glass pane, but the man's patience and kindness never wavered, and he had a good-natured word for all of them.

When the lunch was finished and the young woman went forward to pay her bill, her pocketbook was nowhere to be found and in much embarrassment she asked the proprietor if she might return the next day to bring the money, wondering, meanwhile, just how she would return to the city. When the man and his wife learned what had happened, they were all concern for their customer and a dollar bill was kindly proffered. They would not take no for an answer. They would not hear of her going out on the street without some money to meet an emergency if it arose. And so with a heart deeply touched by the thoughtfulness and sympathetic interest of these two gentle people for a stranger, she went forth to her work.

During the afternoon business was transacted that enabled the young woman to hasten to the store and reimburse the man both for the luncheon and the loan.

A Word a Day

What's in a Name—LVII

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THOUGH Richard Coeur de Lion spent only a few months of his reign in England, he was the most popular of the Angevin kings, and in after years, like Robin Hood, he became a hero of romance. In consequence of this, his name and its shorter forms, *Rick, Hick,* and *Dick,* were freely used by his subjects when naming their children. From this source alone the surnames run into hundreds, which any interested reader can easily discover for himself. Here are a few examples: *Hickes, Hickey, Hicking, Hickman, Hickmott, Hickson.* From *Hitch: Hitchen, Hitchings, Hitchman,* and *Hitchcox.* From *Rick* and *Rich,* we find *Richens, Richford, Richman, Rickard, Rickaby, Rickett,* and *Ricks.*

The Norman font name *Hamon* is no longer used for baptism but its memory is perpetuated by the surnames *Hamon, Aymons, Hammond,* and *Hammeson.* Coupled with the Norman French diminutive *et,* we have *Hamonet,* a common name in medieval times, and its shortened form *Hamnet.* This in its turn became a common font name. *Hamnet* was the name of Shakespeare's son, who was also known as *Hamlet,* like his godfather *Hamnet* or *Hamlet Sadler,* a tradesman of Stratford-on-Avon.

From this we may assume that the character who bore this name was one of Shakespeare's favorites.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—If You Knew Susie

By Le Pelley

The Adventures of Waddles—The Post-Duck

By The Hagens

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1935 "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Casting Out "the Satan of Fear"

IN THE common belief of mankind, peace treaties do not end wars; they merely punctuate them. The situation that has now arisen—or rather, come to light—in Europe would argue that this belief will govern the treaty which concluded "the war to end war." Chancellor Hitler's announcement that Germany is building an army four or five times as large as her quota under the Versailles Treaty has not only capped the rearmament programs that have been flooding from European chancelleries in recent weeks, but has convinced many observers that the nations have definitely discarded the "truce of 1919" and are marching straight toward another conflict.

Actually the situation does not warrant the fever of fear that has been aroused. Germany has no desire to start a war. In a military sense the security of those who fear Germany is greater today than it was a year ago. The Austrian tinder box has been damped if not removed. France has again brought to her side, in more or less binding alliance, Britain, Russia and Italy. And these former allies have all enlarged their military machines. A ring of steel has been forged around Germany.

Moreover, the present announcement does not in itself increase Germany's power. The conscription proclamation only regularizes methods of developing that power. Nor does Berlin's move destroy any protection the peace treaties were supposed to afford. The guarantees they contained rested almost solely on the power and willingness of the former allies to enforce them. They had small basis in justice and their moral sanctions were largely lost when those who imposed disarmament on Germany failed to carry out their own promises to disarm.

The Versailles arrangements did not make peace; they crystallized wartime hates. That is the history of treaties to end wars. The Treaty of Utrecht, signed in 1713, sought to right the balance upset by Louis XIV and give Europe a new basis of peace. It only evoked more conflicts. A century later at the Congress of Vienna, the powers that had thwarted Napoleon declared they were making "an enduring peace founded on a just redistribution of political forces."

But fear and greed and hate really made that peace conference an agreement among conquerors to divide the spoil of the conquered. About that treaty, Mr. Allison Phillips, the English historian, wrote before the World War:

> From this moral and political obliquity of vision, doubtless, it comes that Europe, instead of finding a permanent settlement on a foundation as firm as far sighted and disinterested statesmanship could make it, has for nigh on a century, amid wars and rumors of war, been destroying piecemeal the political edifice which at Vienna monarchs and ministers patched together.

The Treaty of Versailles was better than that in some respects. But in its attempt to keep Germany a subject nation it was at least as foolish as anything done by the benighted Congress of Vienna. It was Bismarck who said, "All contracts between great states cease to be unconditionally binding as soon as they are tested by the struggle for existence." That is not a German concept. It has been exemplified in some measure and at some time by every major power. And in the present illustration, every signatory of the Treaty of Versailles must share some responsibility.

What the world has to do today is to prevent the fear and hate and greed that tainted the truce of 1919 from becoming accentuated again until they have to be crystallized in another "peace" treaty. We must avoid trying again to make peace out of a war. We must make peace in time of peace. To do that we must cast out the fear that obsesses the victors in the World War. For that the surest method is to remove the resentment of the vanquished; to make a more magnanimous settlement than was possible when hates had been inflamed by conflict.

The madness of what General Smuts calls the endeavor "to cast out the Satan of fear by calling in the Beelzebub of militarism" ought now to be apparent. Intelligent humans should abandon it.

This can be done if the thought of the peoples can be raised, despite these new excitements, above the narrow view which tries to make it appear that any nation has a monopoly of the fear and hate and greed which are at the root of wars. If it can be realized that evil forces working in all nations, and not any race or nation, lie at the bottom of our troubles, it will be easier to display that magnanimity which is today the most practicable solvent of the war problem.

For in a situation where no people want war, it is clear that fear is the primary cause. And never was there a better time to remember that "there is no fear in love; but perfect love casteth out fear."

A Breakdown of Section 7A

UNANIMOUS testimony of officials of the National Labor Relations Board, the Department of Labor and of the trade union movement has been to the effect that the provisions of the famous Section 7A of the National Recovery Act have broken down so far as they were intended to give government support to Labor's right to bargain collectively. Better not have Secton 7A at all, has been the sentiment thus far expressed before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, than have a law on the statute books which is really a snare and delusion, offering supposed benefits to labor which actually are not there.

The voice of industry has yet to be heard in the committee investigation, and doubtless there will be another side to the matter, but the evidence already submitted by such men as Francis Biddle, present head of the Labor Relations Board, and Lloyd K. Garrison, the former head, and now dean of the law school at the University of Wisconsin, is disturbing enough. Their evidence is identical. Enforcement of Section 7A has broken down. They present case after case, and their testimony is borne out in even greater detail by William Green, head of the American Federation of Labor, of employers who have refused to engage in collective bargaining, of workers who have been discriminated against, discharged and sometimes blacklisted because they have sought the right guaranteed by law to bargain collectively; and they declare the Labor Relations Board is almost powerless to intervene.

The difficulty in law enforcement, say these officials, lies in the cumbersome procedural method now provided. The Labor Board does not have power to subpoena witnesses or demand papers on its own account. And yet it is required to submit adequate evidence of a violation of the law to the Department of Justice before the latter will bring a case. The Justice Department itself is not familiar with the matters at issue even if it happens to be sympathetic. The result is expressed in figures. Over a period of some two years the Labor Board has winnowed out approximately fifty major cases from hundreds that have been submitted by regional boards. They have asked the Justice Department to take action in these, but down to date only a single case has been decided—the Wierton case, which went against the Government—while the Justice Department has brought only one other case before the courts. In each instance proceedings have dragged forward for close to two years.

Speed is, of course, the very essence in these cases if labor's rights are to be protected. The proposed Wagner bill, it is asserted, would meet the situation by reforming procedural methods. But this bill is drastic and far-reaching. It would attempt to outlaw the company-dominated trade union altogether. It has the backing of Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, but has not been officially indorsed by the President. It is bitterly resented by big industrial trade groups. The wisdom of its acceptance is an open question.

Yet it is obvious that the present situation cannot continue. Labor is already bitter and disillusioned by fruitless efforts to secure fulfillment of Section 7A.

The guarantees of collective bargaining in the Recovery Act would better be dropped if the nation is not willing to make them good. But if it does believe that this is a better mode of industrial relations than the old footing of nonrecognition pitted against economic and physical force, then either the Wagner bill or some other legislation better interpreting and implementing the right of collective bargaining should be enacted.

O. K. O Kayed?

AFTER a struggle of about eighty years, O. K. has achieved social recognition. The Judicial Committee of the British Privy Council has not only recognized its existence, and that it has a meaning. It has done more, much more, than this. It has told the world precisely what that meaning is.

Faced by these cryptic letters on certain documents in a recent lawsuit, the Privy Council determined, after exhaustive deliberation, that the phrase meant the details in the papers under examination were correctly given. The decision may be taken as O. K.

Words and phrases in the English language have many anxieties unknown, for example, to the component parts of French. Any French word knows perfectly well whether it has been accepted as a worthy member of the standard language. On that point the authority of the Academy is supreme. There is no such authority to decide matters like these in English. That is why it is important for English slang words and phrases with social ambitions to get themselves used by people in responsible situations.

Yet even now its future is not beyond doubt. Many locutions favored by high authorities, even by authorities high in literary esteem, have failed to secure final approval. Thomas Hardy used industriously to split his infinitives; but there still remains a preference for infinitives that are undivided.

Thus there is still time for O. K. to be linguistically reversed; to be, in fact, K. O.'d. But at the moment one offers it one's respectful congratulations, tempered by a certain caution as to what may happen in the future on its having moved up in the world.

Franz Josef's Empress

Book News of the Day

MAUREEN FLEMING, in ELIZABETH, EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA (New York: Claude Kendall & Willoughby Sharp. $3), has given the whole drift of an epoch, an exciting and important period of sixty years, in dealing with the Empress who did not permit her position in the stern Austrian court to warp her love of life. Miss Fleming could have dealt with the life of the daughter of the gypsyish Max of Bavaria by decades, setting down the documented events of each, sticking close to the historical record and perhaps managing to present glimpses of a personality.

Instead she has written biography in the manner of a novel, filled to the brim with the kind of conversation that passes between live people, and the reader is the gainer by the method. For along with a lesson in history there is a definite re-creation of a time and its moods, and the experiences of its chief figures. One becomes interested in them as people, keeps pace with their joys and disappointments, grows anxious over them in times of strain and difficulty, laughs with them and is sympathetic to them.

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Elizabeth of Austria was destined to be an Empress unlike any the world had ever seen or would see again. Her father, Duke Max, watched her through her Bavarian childhood and applauded her for eluding all efforts to cast her in a mold. Her mother, the Duchess Sophie, wondered what on earth she had done to deserve such a daughter.

From Austria came Franz Josef, bent on betrothal to Elizabeth's eldest sister Hélène, saw Elizabeth—Sisi, as the family called her—at a most inopportune moment. Inopportune, because if he had married Hélène, things would have gone along more in the appointed way. Marrying Sisi was bound to bring an element of excitement which the Court was not prepared for. But once Franz Josef saw Sisi he would have none of Hélène. Everyone was astonished but there it was; Sisi was enchanted at the idea of becoming Empress; Franz Josef was bewitched. Hélène could feel as she liked. The marriage was a world-shaking spectacle. And Elizabeth was on her way.

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It was early clear that she would not be bound by stuffy court rules. During the first court dinner she took off her white gloves when she was ready to eat. She ate bread and butter, which was outlandish. She must have been a very amusing girl indeed, much as she shocked the court, and Miss Fleming has managed admirably to make her an energetic, gay, independent, heady young person who made up in brilliance and temperament what she lacked in orthodoxy.

She lived a turbulent life, and she was slain two years before the close of the century by an assassin who missed the Duke of Orleans, and selected the unhappy Empress as "second choice," quite at random and pitiably without cause or intent.

Miss Fleming has done a very good piece of work. Her source material has been carefully selected; she manages to give the ring of authority to a method which is less formal than the usual biographical treatment. In some ways the book reads like a play; a beautiful play, set magnificently and costumed brightly. Which is more than can usually be said for biographies. J. M.

Scylla, Straits of Messina

Line Engraving by Allan McNab. From "Fine Prints of the Year, 1926." Courtesy of Minton, Balch & Co., New York, and Halton & Co., London.

Sicilian Impressions

SICILY wields the charm of an age-old secret. She is herself. Thus naively she wins and holds the affections of all who seek port on her golden shore.

In a world of turmoil, straining after effect and chimerical achievement, Sicily, unhurried, gay, debonair, lives and moves in a realm of her own—mythically, magically, amazingly.

Something of the essence of this contentment tinctures the fairy tunes that wide-eyed Sicilian shepherd boys coax from their Panlike pipes as you see them wade knee-deep through feathery fields of mustard on her hillsides. Tranquillity runs through the melody of tiny bells that tinkle in the harness of dwarf Sardinian donkeys that draw diminutive two-wheeled carrettas, or carts, through roads marked with the deep ruts of Roman chariot wheels. It murmurs in the gentle perfumed breezes that stir and waken the almond blossoms in the soft Sicilian spring.

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Any evening in the year you may board a steamer at Naples that will bring you to Sicily with the sunrise, to the magnificent harbor of Palermo. You will never quite settle with yourself which was the more lovely—the Bay of Naples at sunset as you watched Vesuvius, veiled in blue and purple mists, grow pink, wine-dark, and vanish in the velvet night—or when you caught the first golden glint of sunrise on stately Monte Pellegrino, fabulous home of the Cyclopean giants, which looks down on the lateen-sailed fishing boats that crowd the sparkling harbor of Palermo.

Palermo drifts up to your hotel window on the fresh, early-morning sounds. Its street-cries start with the dawn and continue until the last plump artichoke has been sold, the last scaldini mended on the glowing anvil in the street of the coppersmiths, and the green-hatted genius who lazily turned the hurdy-gurdy handle has drowsed off to well-earned dreams. Black night alone drowns the tinkling, singing, melody of sounds of Palermo, and to your way of thinking, nothing else should.

Unrolling the mellow scroll of Palermo's romantic history, you find it inscribed, as is all of Sicily, with the culture of Greek, Roman, Saracenic, Norman, Spanish and finally Italian civilizations, each having a hand in enriching it. In the Royal Palace you trace the combined handiwork of Saracen and Norman, and these races are responsible jointly for the many Arabo-Norman buildings which dot the island.

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Though these nationalities were able to harmonize their differences in stone, fortunately for Sicilian Puppet Shows, they have romantically remained in imagination consistently at daggers points. Chivalrous and noble-hearted Crusaders whose business in life is to protect and succor "Fayre Ladys" in distress, versus those black-hearted infidels, the Saracens, give virile plot to these most popular puppet shows. Immense enthusiasm is evoked among the natives by these plays which are carried on in no less than half a dozen puppet theaters in Palermo alone. The audiences hiss, applaud, crack pumpkin seeds which they munch happily, and wait breathless for the noble Paladin to unsheath his shining sword and slay the offending infidel.

Here are people who know how to wear shawls! You see them worn with elegance, with casual sauciness, with primness—but always with grace. Black-eyed gamins wind them round their necks as though that was the only part of them that ever got cold. Gardeners drape them casually over their heads as they drive their gaudy carrettas laden with vegetables to market. These ubiquitous two-wheeled carts come to mean Sicily to you after awhile almost more than anything else. They are completely and exclusively Sicilian. You can see them being made, practically by hand. The breadth between wheels corresponds exactly with that of ancient Roman chariots. They are carved free-hand, chiseled in amazing traditional designs, and adorned pridefully with gaily colored paintings—panels that tell of St. George and the Dragon, of our friends the Paladians and a procession of mythical heroes and heroines. If your mythology has been sketchy when you arrived in Sicily, that will be remedied before you have done with these charming little carrettas.

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Catania brings you back to modern times with a start. Perhaps that is just as well, otherwise Sicilian fancy might carry you off bodily. In this busy port, with its Old Harbor, or Porto Vecchio, you see the everyday world involved in the mysteries of commerce—the export of such mundane things as lemons, and sulphur, wines and grain—all, however commercial they may be, washed with the gold of Sicilian sunshine. Behind the city broods and bubbles Mount Etna. Catania, with her palaces, churches and streets often built of lava, seems to belong to this great white tyrant, but the Catanians adore her, frankly avowing that "No spectacle in the world is so grand as her blazing lava," and that "All their poetry comes from her." And they are in an excellent position to know.

To many, Taormina seems the climax of every Sicilian sojourn, the acme of all that is lovely. Once there you have constantly to assure yourself that though it is so matchlessly beautiful it really is true. Four hills, one castle-crowned, a wood filled with songbirds, almond trees in fragile bloom, an indigo stretch of sea six hundred feet below the ochre cliff, the majestic ruins of its ancient Greco-Roman Theater—these etch themselves indelibly in your memories of Taormina. Behind them all—Mount Etna, "Nourisher of the Snow." With this vision you leave Sicily, only to take her forever with you. B. E. S. F.

Causes of Depression

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In Mr. Perrin's article, "The Mammon of Materiality," in a recent Monitor, he discusses the causes of the present extended business depression and attributes them partly to the policy of production managers of large factories who in boom times used their excess earnings for additions to plant and machinery instead of sharing earnings more generously with their employees. Although a more equitable distribution of profits is desirable, I do not believe that such a distribution prior to 1929 would have averted the adjustment that has since been taking place.

The manufacturer does not add to his plant simply because he has the money. The only reason for his so doing is to be able to meet the demand for manufactured goods. If this demand is not either actual or prospective, he will find other investment for his funds. Prior to 1929 many of the big companies followed this policy and had large amounts in liquid assets.

It is generally recognized that larger payments to labor mean more spending and a greater demand for manufactured goods. If labor had been paid higher wages, it seems to me that the demand for goods would have been larger, and this demand would have caused much greater additions to plant and machinery in order to meet the demand. These additions would probably have been made with borrowed money if excess earnings had been distributed. Consequently the crash would have found the industry of the country with more plants and machinery and with a less sound financial structure.

In order to get a clear perspective of the causes of the depression, it seems to me that we have to get a longer and broader view than we get from just considering business conditions in the United States during the few years prior to 1929. During the period of 1914 to 1918 the World War caused an enormous loss and waste of capital for many of the previously rich nations of the world. This destruction of the people's money would necessitate an adjustment in the human standards of living until such time as the world could recuperate from the loss.

The war was followed by a wave of false prosperity in the United States based on scarcity prices, which collapsed in 1921. Many people seem to think that the short depression at that time made adjustment for all the waste and destruction of the war. Instead of that, a second wave of false prosperity was soon started, based on the credit of the United States. The European nations, which had previously been the creditor nations of the world, found themselves without funds and without goods. To supply themselves with both they started borrowing publicly and privately from the United States. These huge sums were largely used for the purchase of goods from this country, which purchases created a wave of prosperity here. The money spent for improvements in Europe helped conditions there. The South American countries, which had previously borrowed in Europe, necessarily turned to the United States both for funds and goods, and their activities added to the boom. But the boom was all false, and some of the borrowing nations got to the point where they not only borrowed to pay their debts but also to pay their interest.

This theory of borrowing to purchase was manifested in the United States in installment buying, which developed to such a point that the credit of a large number of the people was exhausted. The whole condition being unsound, it finally collapsed, and since 1929 the world has been trying to recover from the extravagance prior to 1929 and from the destruction of the war.

One thing that I believe has held back recovery is the failure of people and governments to recognize that it is the war from which we are recovering and their consequent endeavors through expedients and human panaceas to hold conditions to the fictitious standards of 1926-1929.

One other basis of reasoning that stands in the way is the opinion that no matter what happens to the capital in the world, the amount of money remains constant. This leads to propaganda for extravagant spending on the theory that the money stays in the country and that nothing is lost. An editorial in the Monitor of February 16 stated that 90 per cent of the money in the United States is bank credit. The 90 per cent which is credit is affected by every change of capital. So, although the 10 per cent represented by currency and metal was the same after 1929 as before, the 90 per cent credit had been greatly impaired by the decade of extravagant expenditure both here and abroad and by the great destruction of capital during 1914 to 1918. The extent of the depression seems to be in direct proportion to that impairment.

JAMES A. VINCENT

San Mateo, Calif.

The Wide Horizon

The Cauldron Bubbles

INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

THE chief effect upon the United States of the German scrapping of the Versailles Treaty—and with it of the special German-American treaty of peace—will be to speed the huge military budgets through Congress.

The chief problem on this side of the Atlantic thus becomes to see that American armaments really are used to keep the nation out of trouble, rather than to involve it more deeply. The record of armaments is not very good on this score.

In the midst of what is recognized as the most anxious European crisis since the war—anxious for its effects a few months or years hence—Washington turns its eyes shudderingly away from the Old World and concentrates more hopefully than ever upon the New. The universal sentiment, from the State Department specialist to the rank and file Congressman, is, "We are well out of it."

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Even the realists, who see perfectly well that disturbances in Europe will inevitably produce serious and far-reaching consequences in the United States, ask, "Yes, but what can we do?" There is no tangible form of co-operation with Europe now being urged, no precise program for helping the British and Germans and French and Russians out of the mess into which affairs have drifted with spell-bound precision.

But what, after all, are American relations with Europe? Economically, the United States is proceeding with the reciprocal tariff policy as fast as is technically possible. As for monetary policy, London, instead of Washington, is the disturbing element. Politically, the American program of aloofness seems to be justified by every succeeding event.

Yet it should not be forgotten that America's "rearming" was cited in the British White Paper as one cause for Britain's military increases, and that this very White Paper was a major precipitant of Herr Hitler's declaration at this time. Rightly or wrongly, that brings a measure of responsibility home to the White House steps. There is reason to believe that President Roosevelt actively resents the reference to American armaments in the White Paper, that, like Lord Cecil and some other British observers, he believes it unwarranted.

But in the Pacific it is clear that the United States has a cloudier record. Perhaps World Event No. 2 of the last week was the announcement of a new American air line across the Pacific, right through the waters of Japan's mandated islands, and in the heart of the Nipponese sphere of influence. An air route across the Pacific is eminently desirable, but how much more tactful it would have been to discuss matters beforehand with the Japanese, perhaps offering a measure of co-operation.

To Washington, however, these events are secondary. The week's climax was the President's ultimate victory on the prevailing wage amendment to the work-relief bill, which probably means that this keystone of his recovery program will be enacted. Most of his other measures can wait, can even be discarded. Work relief was vital. Of next gravity is the bonus struggle.

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Two typical weapons of Roosevelt strategy won the battle on relief wages. One was the weapon of time. Often and often at Albany, Mr. Roosevelt let time work for him and in Washington he has always shown an instinct for the right moment. But in this instance a second old familiar method was used. On a certain night, now nearly a fortnight ago, Senator "Bob" Wagner—friend of labor, leader in the prevailing wage fight—was called to the White House. Franklin Roosevelt and "Bob" Wagner were old friends. They fought side by side at Albany.

But, on the very day in question, newspapers were printing tales of the "permanent rift" between the two. It may well be that Senator Wagner has more than once lost his patience with Mr. Roosevelt. But on that night a complete working alliance was re-established. It was the Wagner influence, more than anything else, which defeated the prevailing wage amendment. There were, of course, some frills—a few votes were changed under what seemed to be highly suspicious circumstances. Cynics will keep an eye on public works projects in the next year which may appear on the sturdy individualist hills of Vermont, after the two Green Mountain senators joined the President. Others are asking why Senator O'Mahoney of Wyoming, "Jim" Farley's protégé, ever deserted the President if it were not for the profitable bliss of being a sinner come to repentance.

The re-establishment of the Presidential influence may not be for long. This third-year session is a traditionally uncomfortable term of Congress for any Chief Executive. And under present circumstances it is evident that much of the Left has gone away from the President to follow more alluring sirens, while the Right is not yet determined to join his banners. Exactly how Mr. Roosevelt will climb up from between the two stools is the prime political issue. That he can do it, political pundits prophesy. But they do not know.

And meanwhile, Senator Long crams the galleries, catches the headlines, fascinates the salons. How long . . .

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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Simon Will Reason With Reich

Britain Hopes for an Accord

Washington Holds Up Protest

Belgium's Gold Cabinet Falls

Ethiopia Calls League Council

America Must Supplant Fears

GERMANY'S dramatic proclamation of its rearming develops complications, but sets no war clouds to gathering. Britain protests in a query asking whether Sir John Simon should visit Berlin to talk security. Foreign Minister Neurath bids Sir John come on, as every item on the original agenda will be discussed. The British Minister will attempt to arrive at an understanding that will envisage what has been hoped for, recognition of Germany's arms equality conditionally upon its return to the League and participation in general security planning. France, pushing its armament plans, calls Britain's effort for an understanding with Berlin "worse than useless"—But calm opinion in many capitals appears to approve the British course.

¶ Britain feels the diplomatic tension ease up. Sir John Simon, no longer hesitant, will endeavor to secure Germany's agreement not only to abandonment of war as a national policy, but a promise to come to other nations' help in need. France shows its lack of faith in good results by arranging to send Pierre Laval, Foreign Minister, to Moscow at once to consider a mutual assistance agreement with the Soviets. Italy seems to accept the German situation, but stresses a fundamental in diplomacy—International undertakings must be maintained until new accords are substituted for them.

¶ Moscow terms the British note to Berlin "an even greater capitulation than could have been expected." It also hints at a secret combination between Germany and Japan against Russia. Berlin goes into wild enthusiasm when its new bombers and pursuit planes demonstrate above the city. Berlin understands that the United States will protest its violation of the German-American peace treaty. But Washington, considering the situation calmly, is making no present move. Washington believes Europe may come to its own agreement with Germany—And that will both satisfy and gladden the American people.

¶ The Senate Munitions Committee sends the President John T. Flynn's plan for making war a "pay as you go" proposition. Freeze prices, borrow no money, pay war bills by seizing all corporation and other profits above 6 per cent. It sounds hopeless—Big business will never let us get into a war on a basis like that.

¶ Belgium sees Premier Georges Theunis and the Cabinet resign over the gold standard controversy. Colonel Theunis has strongly advocated holding the belga on gold, thus maintaining the gold standard along with France, the Netherlands and Switzerland. France has lent financial aid, and authorities claim that while Belgium has instituted control of exchange, it has not gone off gold. Theunis now declares trade development is Belgium's way out—He calls the new Belgian-American economic agreement the most useful thing done in six years.

¶ Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas begin planting the first 2,000,000 trees in the federal shelterbelts which are to rise in the great plains. Acting Director Paul H. Roberts says Nebraska and the Dakotas will next sink their spades. In the inaugural year of the vast project $1,000,000 will be spent in experimental work. The original idea of conserving moisture and slowing down surface winds with a single forest extending from Canada to the Texas Panhandle has been revised. Separate shelterbelts will be grown wherever good land needs protection—Here's huge-scale welfare work for generations far unborn.

¶ Ethiopia, impatient, formally appeals to the League Council to investigate its troubles with Italy. Emperor Haile Selassie fears that the conflict may not be settled under his invoking of conciliatory Article 11 of the League Covenant. The procedure is identical with that of Bolivia in the dispute with Paraguay over the Chaco Boreal. Concern is felt in Europe, Rome once refusing to take this dispute to the Council—The League is a powerful conciliator if and only when tilting nations are willing to be conciliated.

¶ Beloit College, Wisconsin, hears William Allen White urge the use of economic surpluses in the nation to promote a social security program. The Kansas editor charges that western civilization's great folly has been concentrating too much on the acquisition of wealth and not enough on its distribution. Sufficient surpluses have been piled up to care for normal needs of unemployment and old age. Much energy is being wasted through fear. America's next step toward freedom must be in removing unnecessary fears—Whereupon Beloit College properly makes the Emporia sage a Doctor of Laws.

Theunis Ends Cabinet Over Belga Crisis

Belgian Premier Insists Currency Still on Gold Standard

France 'Out of Danger'

BRUSSELS, March 19 (AP)—The Belgian Cabinet under Premier Georges Theunis resigned today.

Resignation came in the face of a heated internal controversy over the advisability of the nation's remaining on the gold or gold exchange standard, along with France, the Netherlands and Switzerland.

Premier Theunis has been a strong advocate of holding the belga on gold. Shortly before his resignation, he categorically denied that Belgium had departed from gold.

Still on Gold

The Premier made the following announcement in the Chamber of Deputies:

"The Cabinet, in the presence of unjust and systematic attacks by the Opposition, which even suspected the personality of the Ministers and deliberately undermined the confidence indispensable for the work of national restoration, has no other alternative than to resign.

"Previously to making this decision, the Government yesterday took immediately indispensable measures for the safeguarding of the currency. The Government expects their successor will find Parliament the consciousness of its responsibility and in the unanimous support of the nation the necessary force to face danger."

Belga "Out of Danger"

Referring to the royal decrees issued yesterday for protection of the belga the Premier said:

"The documents as published speak for themselves. Belgium has instituted the control of exchange, but it hasn't gone off gold."

Prof. Maurice A. N. Ansiaux, a leading economist, said in an interview:

"Governmental measures are not likely to compromise the Belgian franc's stability, which is technically out of danger, being backed by sufficient gold reserves to maintain parity.

"The present trouble is due to the emotion of all factors. Devaluation is not a remedy to the situation, the only way out being trade development along the lines of the Belgian-American economic agreement, which is the most useful thing accomplished in the last six years."

Restricted Belga Seen As Initial 'Crumbling' Of Europe's Gold Bloc

By H. B. Elliston

Financial Editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

In financial circles the Belgian action in imposing restrictions on the export of gold is regarded as the first sign of the "crumbling of the gold bloc."

The gold bloc means those countries whose currencies are still tied to gold at the pre-depression parities. They are: France, Italy, Holland, Belgium and Switzerland. Of these Italy has pointed the way in placing restrictions on the market for gold and foreign currencies.

For some days past the international speculators have held that Belgium was the weak link in the gold bloc. Their opinion is always reflected in action. They have been selling belgas short. Faced with this flow of funds out of the country, the Belgian authority's new control must be interpreted as an effort to frustrate international speculation.

Will the "control" go any further? Will it, that is, go to the extent of allowing the belga to fall in its exchange value?

"Managed" Gold Standard

The gold standard requires that those countries adhering to it shall stand ready to buy and sell gold to all comers. The price is of course fixed. That is the characteristic of a gold currency—belgas are interchangeable with gold at a fixed price. But, with the new control decrees, a free market for foreign money and gold no longer exists. The belga, therefore, may now be described as on a "managed" gold

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Forestry to Demand Control of Timber

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 19—Millions of acres of timberland must be brought under public control to overcome destructive forest exploitation, while new methods of management will have to be installed requiring thousands of technical advisers, writes Mr. Ward Shepard, special land policies adviser for the commissioner of Indian affairs, in the March issue of the American-German Review, published by the Oberlander Trust and Carl Schurz Foundation, here.

Mr. Shepard recently returned from a trip of inspection through the forests of central Europe, under the auspices of the foundation, to make comparative studies of conditions there and in the United States.

"The broad social aspects of forestry require an increase in public ownership to perhaps half the total forest area of the country," Mr. Shepard says. "The work of bringing some 200,000,000 or 300,000,000 acres of timberland under proper management will ultimately require hundreds and perhaps thousands of technical advisers."

Can They Bring Peace Out of Crisis?

European Diplomats Face New Crisis

Left—Sir John Simon, British Foreign Minister. Upper, Left to Right—Pierre Laval, France's Foreign Minister; Pierre Etienne Flandin, French Premier; Adolf Hitler, German Reichsführer. Lower, Left to Right—Benito Mussolini, Italy's Premier; Baron Constantin von Neurath, Reich's Foreign Minister; Stanley Baldwin, British Lord President of the Council.

War Clouds Over Europe Lighten As British Plan Visit to Berlin

Simon and Eden to Ask German Co-operation In Security Pact

Full Agenda Sure

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LONDON, March 19—The British Government today asked the House of Commons to give it an appropriation of nearly $18,000,000 more this year than last for air defense.

Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald told the House of Commons that the British Government will appoint a special subcommittee to investigate England's defenses against aerial attacks.

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 19—Considerable lightening of the diplomatic atmosphere has followed Baron Constantin von Neurath's assurance from Berlin that "all" matters mentioned in the Anglo-French communiqué of February 3 should be discussed when the British representatives, the Foreign Secretary, Sir John Simon, and Capt. Anthony Eden, Lord Privy Seal, go to Berlin.

This is held here to indicate that Reichsführer Hitler's proclamation as to the size of Germany's armed forces is not to be regarded as the last word and that Germany is at least ready to consider returning to the League and taking its real share in a system of collective security. Consequently the hesitation shown in the British note handed to Baron von Neurath, Reich's Minister for

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Conscription Gives Reich Fourth Place

By the Associated Press

ADOLF HITLER'S announcement of a conscript army, estimated to reach a total of 480,000 men, will not restore Germany to the relative military position it enjoyed in 1913, the last year before the World War.

Then the German peacetime army of 870,000 men was only exceeded by the Russian army of 1,290,000.

In 1913 Germany ranked second numerically; its new army will put it in fourth position, behind the Soviet Union, France and Italy, respectively.

The following table gives the estimated man-power of the peacetime armies of the principal powers in 1913 and at present:

	1913	1935
U. S. S. R.	1,290,000	830,000
France	720,000	644,000
Germany	870,000	*480,000
Italy	250,000	610,000
British Emp.	182,000	445,000
Japan	250,000	225,000
U. S. A.	92,000	135,000

*Estimated.

Göbbels Issues Pacific Statement on Reich Rearmament Plan

Hails British Visit

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, March 19—Nobody in Europe with the least sense of responsibility believes that the ravages of **war which could not be eliminated through 17 years of peace could be** eliminated by a new war, Dr. Joseph Göbbels, Reich Propaganda Minister, is declaring this in a pacific statement published in every newspaper of Germany.

News that the English statesmen are coming here despite Germany's week end action as well as the fact that instead of a joint Franco-British-Italian protest note only the English note was presented here yesterday, brings a feeling of relief. It is hoped that instead of the feared isolation, a general European understanding on a basis more consistent with Germany's ideas of national honor may yet be attainable.

Nothing Changed

Germany today maintains that nothing has happened to alter the former arrangements made for the British Foreign Secretary's visit. From its viewpoint there has been but one change in the situation since Feb. 3, namely that resulting from Germany's new decree all participants in the negotiations proposed in the communiqué now have equal rights, thus making the starting point for all powers the same.

Answering the English note, a communiqué of the Diplomatisch Politische Korrespondenz Agency, expressing the Foreign Office viewpoint, declares that Germany desires an international agreement regarding regulations of armaments, but refused further discussion concerning any special regime for Germany or concerning that minimum security which every state—and especially every great power—rightly claims for itself.

German Reaction Natural

To England's protest that Germany's recent proclamation and decree were unilateral action, which the Anglo-French communiqué expressly forbade, the semiofficial communiqué replied that the increased armaments planned meanwhile by other states, which also had promised to disarm but had not done so, could not be ignored by Germany. Such powers could not do as they chose and at the same time expect no reaction from the German side.

Dr. Göbbels' article declares that the clarity and logic of Germany's action is so obvious, the German people are justified in being amazed at protests from certain circles abroad toward Germany's self-defensive measures.

Frequently Stated

There could be no possible doubt anywhere regarding Germany's rearmament, the Minister of Propaganda writes, especially since such rearmament was documented in public statements by foreign political and military leaders like Churchill, Baldwin, Flandin and Pétain during the past few months.

Germany's reintroduction of military service, he continues, only aims at a small part of what discussions abroad have declared already had been accomplished here.

The article ends with an appeal that the world should concentrate now upon discussions developing from the new situation of those factors which could lead to real and lasting peace such as all people desire.

German War Planes Fly Over Berlin In Fighting Formation

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, March 19—Berlin had its first official visit this afternoon from about 50 warplanes, most of which appeared to be double-decker bombers. They came from Doeberitz Military Camp northwest of Berlin and circled around the city in fighting formation for about an hour.

These airplanes, according to subsequent official announcements, were composed of "the Richthofen Squadron" named after Germany's most famous war ace, Mannfred von Richthofen, and flew as a reminder of the anti-air raid rehearsal arranged for 10 o'clock to midnight tonight.

Annual Inventory Urged For Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUBURN, Ala.—Agents of the Alabama Farm Extension Service are conducting a campaign to induce farmers to take an annual inventory just as the merchant does. Account books as furnished free by the AAA are being distributed by county agents.

According to Prof. B. P. Alvord, head of the farm economics department of Alabama Polytechnic Institute, the average value of farm property handled by each farmer in 1930, including even tenants, was $3375. Property of owner-operators averaged much more. Professor Alvord pointed out that many storekeepers and merchants carry stock of less value, yet they are careful to keep a record of their holdings.

Farm property, which agents insist should be evaluated at least once a year, includes real estate, livestock, tools and equipment, feeds and miscellaneous supplies made up of literally hundreds of different items which may be lost, broken, loaned or stolen. This inventory helps the farmer to check up on tools that need repair, on supplies that need replenishing, on buildings and fences that need repairing, and on general improvements that should be made.

Textile Trade Demands Curb Against Japan

Industry in New England Said to Face Crisis From Importations

Call for Federal Aid

Unless President Roosevelt immediately stems the tide of incoming Japanese cotton, the New England textile industry faces extinction within three months.

This was the view expressed today by Russel T. Fisher, secretary of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

Mr. Fisher emphasized the seriousness of the situation facing the New England industry, pointing out that the higher wages and taxes paid by this branch of industry in this region would naturally result in their having to close their doors first, if Nipponese "dumping" is not regulated.

Concerted Demand

Obviously alarmed by the situation outlined by Mr. Fisher, the New England textile industry, supported by organized Massachusetts labor, and the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, bewailed the fact that repeated attempts on their part to curtail the imports had availed them little. Further concerted demands for speedy action on the part of Federal Government will ensue, it was announced.

"This is no time for a slow moving congressional investigation," asserted Mr. Fisher. "Presidential action is the only thing that will save the situation—and that action must come immediately," he insisted.

The President has the power to intercede and declare a limited or absolute embargo on imports into the United States when competition seriously threatens. Mr. Fisher declared no competition is evident here. "This is out and out dumping," he asserted.

Can Set Quota Limit

The President has the right under special congressional permission to set a "quota" embargo which would rectify the huge difference between the cost of production in Japan and America. This proposed embargo, advocated by the cotton textile manufacturers of both the North and the South, would be applied to all imports over a certain quota based on the average importation of 1930-32. That average was approximately 2,500,000 square yards a year.

Japanese cotton textile imports have increased more than 300 per cent in the last three months. There has been a rise from 2,200,000 square yards imported in December to 24,000,000 square yards imported in January and February. There were slightly over 7,000,000 square yards imported in all of 1934.

Serious Situation

Thus when 24,000,000 square yards flow into a market in three months where six and a half billion yards are produced at home the situation becomes serious. Mr. Fisher saw increasingly large imports flooding the American market as a last minute influx as soon as Congressional or Presidential action to stop the dumping was announced.

Senator David I. Walsh has announced his determination to ask the President for immediate action. He wants a limited quota embargo placed on the cotton imports. The Massachusetts senator is supported in his demand by senators from the southern and northern textile states.

The reason for the sudden Japanese influx of cotton goods according to Mr. Fisher can be attributed to one thing—"wages." The wages in Japan are said to be about 35 cents a day.

Juvenile Court Needs Voiced

Strachey Thanks Government

Judge's Indiscretion Overlooked

Today in Greater Boston

And Other Points in New England

Court for Young—Project Placed Before New Hampshire

Bills for the rescue of a badly managed juvenile crime problem in New Hampshire, were today battering against the doors of what was termed "false economy" in the Legislature.

A special court for juvenile delinquents is sought. The cost, $50,000, was chief stumbling block for an economy-minded Legislature.

At present, children arrested on criminal charges are thrown in with hardened criminals, dealt with in routine fashion much as adults, given no special attention. Their cases clutter up the calendar of the Supreme Court along with divorce proceedings, which would also be removed to the new court.

Sponsors pointed to the rising financial toll of juvenile crimes, insisted that the greatest economy lay in the direction of stemming the increase. Said Herbert Parsons, expert in the juvenile criminal field, "Here is a chance for New Hampshire to stride far toward crime prevention, at a small cost."

The "small cost" phrase was aimed directly at the Legislature, and at tightly drawn purse strings held by the Governor. Mr. Parsons today said that the bill would probably go through, though a substitute and less costly bill is held in reserve.

Strachey at Yale—Tells Of Imperialistic Menace

After Uncle Sam obligingly furnished publicity and a dramatic illustration for his lecture, John Strachey invaded New England with a lecture on "The Menace of Fascism."

He stood before a Yale audience as an alien faced with possible deportation as a radical. "The issue behind my arrest," he said, "is vastly important. It represents a complete denial of the right of free speech. It leads straight toward dictatorship."

A vast audience repeatedly broke into waves of laughter as he meeted out sarcasm to the federal officials who arrested him.

"The Government," he said acidly, "has come to the conclusion that I am a Communist. Well, that is encouraging. At least, it shows that if you go on speaking and writing long enough, people will finally understand what you are saying."

For the bulk of his lecture, Mr. Strachey hammered at his favorite argument: that imperialism is once again leading the nations into war.

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War Finance Plan Limits All Incomes To $10,000 a Year

Also, as Given President by Senate Arms Inquiry, Provides for Conscripting by Taxation All Net Earnings in Industry Above 3 Per Cent

Offers Pay-as-You-Go-by-Tax Policy To Starve War by Choking Off Profits

Purpose, in Effect, Is to Make Industry Pay for Wars, Without Government Borrowing, From the Moment Strife Begins

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 19—A plan to put war on a pay-as-you-go basis and to eliminate heavy war-time profits was laid before President Roosevelt today by the Senate Munitions Committee.

The proposal would conscript war-time individual incomes in excess of $10,000 a year and take by taxation all over 3 per cent in net earnings of corporations, largely to avoid government borrowing and to avert inflation. The plan, read to the committee by John T. Flynn, one of its economic advisers, shortly before members journeyed to the White House to explain it to the President, is the outgrowth of a nine-month investigation of munitions makers, their methods and their relation to the promotion of war.

After half an hour at the White House Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, chairman, said the committee assured the President they would be ready by April 1 to offer legislation to Congress to take the profits out of war.

"We explained that as to the larger subject of the control of the munitions inquiry in peace time, we could not complete our studies in time for legislation at this session," he added.

Describing plans to freeze prices at the outbreak of a war as a "guarantee of vast prices rather than a means of stemming them," Mr. Flynn declared, "the only way to take profits out of war is to strike at inflation. We must do away with borrowing and pay for war as we go along."

Paying the War Bill

The plan was outlined briefly as follows:

1. To take 50 per cent of the first 6 per cent profits of corporations, and 100 per cent on all over that in excess profits.

2. To limit all individual incomes to $10,000 and to take all over that in income taxes.

3. To impose taxes on everybody from $1000 (or less) up in sufficient amount to cover war expenses.

4. To assess and collect income taxes quarterly out of income as it is made.

5. To check numerous known methods of defeating income tax levies.

Publish All Salaries

6. Publicity of all salaries immediately upon declaration of war.

7. Industrial management draft—all general officers of corporations to be registered in a draft of management and, when deemed necessary, inducted into military forces of the United States.

8. Close all commodity exchanges, forbid speculation in commodities, fix commodity prices at proper parities, and allocate to essential processors.

Private Finance Control

9. Regulate all new private financing through a war finance agency.

10. A war finance corporation to assist in financing essential war industries.

11. Commandeering of essential industries and services.

12. Licensing industries, establishment of priorities in purchasing and when essential, price-fixing.

Expected in Senate April 1

The 12 suggestions are expected to be submitted to the Senate on April 1 in the form of a preliminary report from the committee. Later the committee plans to develop a program for dealing with profits in war supplies during peace-time. This effort to prevent war, the committee believes to be even more important than merely taking the profits out of it after it has started.

In order to get sufficient taxes to finance a war, the plan proposes a 100 per cent tax on all incomes over $10,000. The tax would be so drawn to draw from every income.

"No man or woman in the emergency of war," the report says, "can have a reasonable right to complain that he or she is forced to get along upon the income which is paid to the commanding general in the field.

Business Must Pay

"When we draft the profits of a corporation it should be not merely those flowing from the war but as much of all the profits as may be necessary to pay for the war."

Pointing out that $23,000,000,000 of fresh income was pumped into the economic system during two and a half years of the last war and flowed over into peace-time industry, the report declared, "no government ordinance, the regulation of no bureau can defeat the powerful forces set in motion by this immense inflationary energy.

"The profits in war, the spiraling of prices, the uncivilized scramble for the shameful fruits of a national disaster can be prevented only one way, and that is to prevent the inflation at the beginning.

One Way to Bar Inflation

"The inflation can be prevented in only one way and that is by checking the force which creates and that force is the huge borrowings of the Government. The central idea, therefore, in the plan recommended

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Munitions Report Hits Big Salaries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

THE Senate Munitions Committee, which for many months has been investigating wartime profits, brought out a number of examples of large incomes and bonuses for men connected with the war material industries.

At one hearing it was reported that the head of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Eugene Grace, received more than $12,000,000 over a period of 15 years.

This committee, which has before it a proposal to limit industrial incomes to $10,000 a year in case of war, recently issued a list of 182 individuals connected with munitions industries whose incomes were reported to be $1,000,000 or over in any year from 1915 to 1920.

Farmers Demand Extension of Tax On Food Staples

Move Backed by Organized Agriculture Threatens Rise in Prices

Proposals by farm organizations for additional taxes on foodstuffs, rising food prices, changes in the crop-control system and further farm legislation which present a complex problem in the West and East are discussed in two special articles prepared for The Christian Science Monitor. *The first follows.*

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 19—New taxes on foods are being asked by the most influential of the farm organizations. Their proposed legislation has the approval of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, though not its active support. Action is sought at the present session of Congress.

Beef, mutton and dairy products such as butter, cheese or manufactured milk are the additional items on the dining room table toward which the farmers are now directing their eyes.

As they already enjoy processing taxes on hogs, wheat, field corn, sugar and peanuts, what they propose is an extension of the list. However, as an offset the tax on hogs would be reduced.

In addition, the plan purposes to extend production control to cattle and sheep. By limiting their numbers it would raise the price of beef and mutton.

May Cut Cattle and Sheep

Only the supply of hogs is now restricted. By putting cattle and sheep under a system of reduction also, plus a processing tax, the price the public would pay might thus be enhanced from two angles.

Farmers counter the question of consumers' prices with the argument of economic justice for agriculture.

They urge their plan as a long-time policy for farming. It is not considered as an emergency proposal.

The measure has the powerful backing of the National Agricultural Conference, which includes the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Grange, the National

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Juvenile Court Needs Voiced
Strachey Thanks Government
Judge's Indiscretion Overlooked

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The defeated nations have no colonies to serve as markets, he said. Yet without those markets, their capitalistic systems cannot survive. In the desperate struggle for these markets conflicts must end in war.

Hultman in Dark—Curley Drafts Prosecution Charges

With the defendant completely in the dark as to the charges against him, Governor Curley today made ready to prosecute chairman Eugene C. Hultman of the Metropolitan District Commission. He intends to prove him unfit to hold public office.

The hearing is scheduled for tomorrow morning.

Attorney Clarence A. Barnes for Mr. Hultman will move for a postponement. "I cannot prepare a defense," he said, "for charges of which we are ignorant."

State troopers left the State House with summonses for the Curley witnesses. Leo Schwartz, former legal adviser to Mr. Hultman when police commissioner, was asked to produce his personal account, bank books, etc. Numerous police activities under Hultman are to be put under the Curley microscope. Issuance of licenses, taxi stands, uniform contracts, and the like, will form the basis for allegations of graft and police corruption.

New Salaries—Budget Items Are Scanned Closely

New salaries asked by Governor Curley for the executive offices will call forth sharp questions tomorrow when the budget reaches the floor of the House.

What does Governor Curley have to contend with that his predecessor did not have to face? he will be asked. Apparently his secretary did not adequately explain the increases, appearing before the Ways and Means Committee last week.

Ringleaders of economy will try to use shears on many a budget item. Larger salaries for several state departments are to be challenged. The Racing Commission will be sked why it needs $110,000, and the Alcoholic Beverages Commission why it asked $125,000.

The battle cry of economy was sounded by the ways and means committee, referring the budget to the House. "This is the start of the trimming process," members said. "There will be a real fight from the conservatives."

Newspaper Guild—Argues For Collective Bargaining

The Boston Newspaper Guild sewed up its arguments against the Herald-Traveler Corporation today, with the charge that the corporation refused to bargain collectively.

The Newspaper Industrial Board will hear the defense of the Herald-Traveler at once. It was expected that defense counsel will deny the accusation, and will endeavor to show that it had carried through collective bargaining as provided by the NRA during the period under discussion.

Credit Buffer—Salary Levies Irk Boston's Mayor

Mayor Mansfield set out to erect a buffer between creditors and the salaries of those who get new jobs.

A committee was appointed, to prevent ruthless attachments of pay envelopes, the moment a man gets a position. Leading merchants of the city are to serve, and officials of the public welfare organization.

The committee is to meet at once, and draw up recommendations to the Mayor.

Judge Cleared—Only a Minor Imprudence Found

The larger aspects of justice were today victorious over a legal technicality, in the unprecedented court case of lawyers versus Judge Joseph T. Zottoli. The judge was sustained in a court action by Chief Justice Wilfred Bolster of the Boston Municipal Court.

Judge Bolster ruled that a minor imprudence of Judge Zottoli could not be made the grounds for setting aside an important court decision. If a petition for declaring a mistrial were granted, said Judge Bolster, "a greater miscarriage of justice would result."

Judge Zottoli had informed state liquidating officials that he would render a decision in their favor, in a suit between certain closed banks under their charge, and the Lennox and Briggs Leather Company. This was deemed illegal by the attorneys for the company and was used as a basis for demanding a re-trial of the case.

Judge Bolster ruled that no one was injured by Judge Zottoli's action. It was "innocent and without any dishonest intent," he said. Taken at its worst, it was only "an imprudent step."

Leviathans—Blasting of Boston Channel Will Help

Forty feet of mud and ledge rock will be sucked and blasted out of Boston's shipping channel if Congress passes the present rivers and harbors bill intact.

The bill carries $4,000,000 to help recapture the city's pristine glory as a leading port. Already $1,000,000 is at work deepening the anchorage area.

With Boston's memory of the Roma still vivid, pictures of even larger Atlantic liners steaming up the harbor were raised by the new channel fund. It is hoped that when the gigantic Normandie and Queen Mary begin plying out of New York, some of the lesser leviathans can be persuaded to add Boston as a port of call.

Lynn, Gloucester and New Bedford all are slated for dredging and harbor appropriations.

Narcotics—Enforcement School Gets Under Way

Twelve state troopers assigned to the new state narcotic squad went to school today. They will be given a two weeks' course of training under Charles Borroughs of the United States narcotic division.

At the same time, 10 men from the Boston police force will attend the lessons.

Both in city and State, Governor Curley intends to bring all possible pressure to bear on scourging the drug traffic from the city. In addition to creating new detective squads, he said, the police officials would try to end all graft and police protection of narcotic resorts.

Briefs

Legislation transferring from the Governor to the Mayor of Boston the power of appointing the Police Commissioner of Boston was strongly supported today before the Legislative Committee on Cities. Representative Thomas E. Barry, Isador H. Fox, legislative agent for the city of Boston, and several other persons favored the legislation. No one opposed the measures.

The State Attorney General today set out to track down $500,000 to $750,000 of funds missing from Dill & Co., Inc. and the Investors Trading Corporation, 148 State Street. The search was started after complaints had been received from elderly investors, including members of the clergy.

Boston Tax of $38.60 Submitted by Mayor

Mayor Mansfield today recommended to the Legislative Committee on Municipal Finance that it approve a $38.60 tax rate for the city for 1935 rather than the exorbitant $42.60 rate he recently proposed.

The figure presented to the city today is an increase of $1.50 over last year's tax rate of $37.10. In recommending that the lower rates be approved the Mayor said another means for securing the additional funds the city needed had been found. It was understood the additional funds could be secured through a loan for welfare expenses.

This switch from his original figure came when the members of the committee told the Mayor they would not approve the $42.60 rate and that the 1934 figure was sufficient.

New Englanders Stress Each State's Beauties

The value of the $500,000,000 tourist trade to New England each summer is one thing about which all major business organizations in Boston are agreed. Today they all turned out in force for their first point meeting in force for their first joint meeting in the interests of the All New England Recreational Publicity Campaign.

From each of the six New England states came representatives. After introductions by John C. Nicodemus, vice-president of the Advertising Club, and opening remarks by William C. Barron, chairman of the campaign, each of them sketched in a few words the peculiar attractions of their states.

Sprague Says Recovery Depends on Price Cuts

A voluntary reduction by business of 25 per cent in the prices of basic commodities and the depression would shortly be over, according to Dr. O. M. W. Sprague of the Harvard Business School, speaking today before the Women's City Club.

Lack of demand for commodities is at the bottom of the depression, Dr. Sprague said, and high prices, coming in advance of consumer demands, have blocked recovery.

Shanghai Factories Increase

More than 5000 factories are now operating in the Shanghai, China, region.

Advocates Investigation

By a Staff Photographer

Left: Eliot Wadsworth; Right: Judge Jacob J. Kaplan

Testimony at Hearing Before House Rules Committee Overwhelmingly Favored Inquiry of Land Takings by City of Boston.

Kaplan Supports Proposed Inquiry In Boston Deals

Finance Commission Held Improper Body to Do the Investigating

Due to constant political disturbance and upheaval which has wrecked the membership of the Boston Finance Commission, this body is not the proper organization to conduct an exhaustive investigation into the tunnel land-taking deals and into the bonds sale deals, Judge Jacob J. Kaplan, member of the commission testified today.

Appearing before the House Rules Committee at a continued hearing he supported a measure calling for an investigation of the land takings and bond sales consumated when Edmund L. Dolan was city treasurer under Mayor James M. Curley. Judge Kaplan was the first to drag the Governor bodily into the investigation.

Not by name, but by unmistakable implications, the judge blamed the Governor for the commission not being able to conduct a fair and exhaustive investigation without interested parties appealing to the Legislature.

Personnel Found Divided

"The commission has been divided in public opinion, into a pro-Curley majority and an anti-Curley minority. This was not justified by the facts. Nevertheless, each act of the commission is judged in the light of this concept, and as a result, it is the commission itself which is on trial, and not those whom it investigates. Thus its investigation is necessarily distorted both in its accomplishments and in the weight given to it by those to whom its reports are made and by the public in general."

Parkman Asks About Savings

Senator Henry Parkman Jr. made perhaps the most eloquent plea for the proposed investigations when he bombed the hearing with the question what has become of the alleged $400,000 bank account of Edmund L. Dolan.

"What became of that $400,000?" he asked. "Was it checked out, and if so, to whom? Cash, cash, cash. It is cash at every turn and the trail ends there. Is there any connection between the cash that disappeared in the profits on these land takings and the deposits in the E. L. Dolan account?"

The Senator declared that the fact that $19,000 in bonds which were part of the profits made in land takings made by Abram Lipp and Joseph Paul turned up in the hands of the Legal Securities Corporation is sufficient justification for a sweeping investigation.

Wadsworth Speaks Cautiously

Eliot Wadsworth, chairman of the Sinking Fund Commission and president of the Boston Chamber of Commission and president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, joined Representative Christian A. Herter and Senator Henry Parkman Jr., in advocating a legislative investigation.

Like all the other proponents of the investigation, he carefully curbed his remarks, sticking strictly to facts. From all appearances, the proponents carefully avoided startling and extravagant statements, only to make stronger their case.

Mr. Wadsworth attacked the commission's report on the bond sales investigation as inconclusive. Declaring that the Sinking Fund Commission has been peculiarly free from criticism from any political aspect. Mr. Wadsworth said that as the present charges made against Dolan threaten the credit of the city, the charges should be sifted thoroughly. He said that if there has been wastage of the Sinking Fund Commission's funds, a suit should be instituted to recover the losses.

Judge Kaplan further declared that "the succession of changes, removals and resignations of members and the threats to the existence of the commission itself, plus the circumstances under which these have taken place, have weakened the commission as an effective instrument for the investigation of these matters."

Judge Kaplan vehemently declared the investigation should go on, pointing out that the commission itself was unable to complete the Dolan investigation because several important witnesses could not be obtained. He added that of about seven witnesses desired in connection with the sale of securities to the sinking fund commission during Dolan's term as city treasurer, only Dolan made an appearance.

Hearing Summarized

Summary of the hearing:

The following allegations were contained in the Farnum reports:

1. Dolan purchased bonds for the city from himself, through a dummy corporation.

2. Those bonds were acquired by the Dolan dummy corporation on one day, and sold to the city the following day at a total write-up of $61,900. Eight separate transactions were included in that figure.

3. Attorney Robert J. Bottomly profited to the extent of $36,600 in four land-taking cases. "It does not appear that Bottomly rendered any services of consequence outside of drafting a petition and holding conferences."

4. Funds left for public charities were diverted into the pockets of speculators.

Mr. Farnum declared that his investigations were cramped "for lack of funds, and left major fields uninvestigated. "I could only break the ground," he said. "If I had the time and funds which the Seabury investigation in New York possessed, much more could be accomplished in tracing these transactions."

Mysteries Hinted

"Unsolved mysteries" indicated by Mr. Farnum:

1. The books of the E. L. Dolan Company could not be obtained by Mr. Farnum. These might contain the key to the city bond transactions. They are vital, Mr. Farnum said, to the inquiry.

2. The Legal Securities Corporation (alleged Dolan dummy corporation) deposited $295,000 in cash, out of a total year's business of $361,000. Since most brokerage firms do business by check, this was described as a "curious situation," and "a wide departure from the customary conduct of business in brokerage circles."

3. In the North End Prado land deals, $30,000 has "disappeared mysteriously." The names of Charles H. McGlue, chairman of the State Democratic Committee during the last election, and Dr. Joseph Santosusso, administration friend, were mentioned in connection with these deals.

4. Mr. Bottomley deposited his fees from land cases in a "mysterious personal account" in New York, where he also has a safe deposit box.

5. Bonds which speculator Abram Lipp testified that he gave to his brother in Michigan, turned up in a Charlestown bank, having been sold to that bank by the Legal Securities Corporation (alleged Dolan dummy).

Source of Profits "Lost"

In general, Mr. Farnum was unable to trace the speculative land profits to their "ultimate source," as he was asked to do by the Boston City Council and the Finance Commission.

Highlights of the hearing:

1. When Mr. Farnum asked permission to discuss his suppressed reports to the Finance Commission, Chairman E. Mark Sullivan produced the reports and handed them to the Rules Committee, which made them public.

2. One complete report was not included in the documents given by Chairman Sullivan to the committee, and a page was missing from another report. On Mr. Farnum's request, the additional report was produced. He said that the missing page dealt with attorney fees of Mr. Bottomly.

3. A letter from City Councilor Henry L. Shattuck was read to the committee. "If we sit idly by," he said, "and take no action when we have reason to believe public officials have not been faithful to their trust, we encourage laxity, if not worse. If we go to the bottom of such transactions, we give notice that such things will not be tolerated."

Manet's Great Work of 'Kneeling Mon[k]' Acquired by Boston Fine Arts Museu[m]

Acquisition of Manet's powerful painting, the "Kneeling Monk," by the Boston Art Museum, announced recently, brings to realization a cherished ambition held by the Museum's new director ever since he was an instructor in art at Harvard University.

Years ago, when E. D. Edgell was teaching at Harvard, he lauded to his students the work of Manet, deploring the fact that the Boston Museum did not have more examples of this great artist's paintings. And now, as new director of the Museum, one of his initial strokes for art has been to obtain the "Kneeling Monk," which the director believes is one of Manet's finest.

The new addition to the Museum collection was painted by Manet in 1865, during the period when the artist was doing his greatest work. That was a period of travel for Manet when he was learning more from personal observations than he felt that he could learn from instructors.

As one of the most recent acquisitions of the Museum, Manet's painting is timely because of the remarkable loan exhibition of paintings, pastels, woodcuts, pen and ink drawings by independent nineteenth century Parisian artists to be shown from March 15 to April 28.

The exhibition is a unique selection of subject matter confined to the café and ballet, race course and boulevard, where the artists of that period obtained most of their inspiration.

Slowly but steadily the new director is also realizing another ambition, that of building up the museum's collection of paintings by American artists. Today he announced the acquisition of several works of art by Americans, namely, "Room in Brooklyn" by Edward Hopper, born at Nyack, N. Y., "Fading Light" by Henry Holt, one of a group of well-known Vermont pai[...] ers, "Autumn Clouds" by Henry H[...] of Boston, whose works had a mar[...] influence on the Boston school [...] painters.

Out of storage in the muse[...] where they have rested for yea[...] now emerges the stones and rel[...] carvings dating from the Old Kin[...] dom of 2600 B. C. and excavated [...] the Harvard University-Boston M[...] seum expedition to Egypt. The[...] will go into the Egyptian galler[...] now in process of installation.

At present, only a few stones a[...] in place. These stones are bei[...] cleaned to remove the dirt of ce[...] turies and to remove the salts whi[...] may have crystallized within t[...] limestone. After soaking for a we[...] in vats of distilled water, the ston[...] are placed in ovens with slow, dryi[...] heat. With the impurities remove[...] the stones are protected against di[...] integration from within.

Guard Boat Heads North[...] On Oceanographic Dut[y]

Four months of what amounts [...] isolation for 24 picked men in th[...] crew of the Coast Guard patrol bo[...] General Greene begins today whe[...] the 125-footer heads seaward fro[...] the Charlestown Navy Yard.

She is off for annual ocean[...] graphic study and surveys in [...] regions of Greenland, Iceland a[...] Labrador, taking Floyd M. Sou[...] oceanographer, along to study a[...] chart the movement of current[...] tides, icebergs, etc.

Louisiana Lessens Illiteracy

More than 100,000 illiterate adul[...] in Louisiana have been taught [...] read and write in recent years.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	NBC orchestra......	"Merry Makers"..	Organ recital......
5:15	Agricultural reports .	Congress Speaks:	Male quartet......	"Skippy" sketch....
5:30	"The Singing Lady"..	talks; music......	"Jack Armstrong".	Local dance music.
5:45	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Nursery Rhymes"	The Cosmopolitans	"Dick Tracy"......
6:00	Delaporte Orchestra.	Evening Tattler:	News Service......	"Buck Rogers"...
6:15	State House talk.....	sketches; music...	"Song Pictures"..	"Bobby Benson"..
6:30	News; features.....	Features; news....	"Lum and Abner"	Dramatic sketch..
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	"Billy Batchelor".	Melody Limited....	Music lecture....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"....	Reichman Orch....	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service......
7:15	Morton Downey; orch.	Recorded talk.....	"Just Plain Bill"..	Italian amateur
7:30	Musical Memories:	Popular vocal......	Merry-Go-Round ..	talent program..
7:45	Edgar Guest; orch...	"Easy Aces," sketch	Boake Carter, news	Alexander Orch....
8:00	Crime Clues: network	Leo Reisman's Or-	"Lavender and Old	ERA music......
8:15	dramatic sketch.....	chestra; soloist...	Lace": musicale..	Drama talk.......
8:30	Lawrence Tibbett;	Wayne King and	Lyman Orchestra;	ERA music........
8:45	soloists; players......	his orchestra......	vocal soloists.....	Talk on Mexico...
9:00	Grace Moore, soprano;	Ben Bernie's Orch.;	Bing Crosby; Mills	Nichols Orchestra.
9:15	concert orchestra....	Ethel Barrymore.	Bros.; orchestra..	Organ recital......
9:30	Cleveland Symphony	Ed Wynn; Graham	Isham Jones's Or-	News Service......
9:45	Orchestra, Artur	McNamee; orch....	chestra; soloists..	3rd period, Bruins-
10:00	Rodzinski, conduc-	"One Night of	Casa Loma Orch.;	Montreal game....
10:15	tor, Severance Hall..	Love": Francis	speakers; soloist..	Jack Fisher and
10:30	Talk; Rines Orch....	White, Jan Peerce;	"Ship of Joy".....	his orchestra......
10:45	"Hum and Strum"....	soloists; orchestra	Studio feature.....	Voice of Crusader..
11:00	Reports; sketch......	Forecasts; feature.	News Service......	Joe Haymes and
11:15	Aaronson Orchestra..	NBC vocalist......	Alexander Orch...	his orchestra......
11:30	Carl Hoff and his	Stan Myers and	Jack Renard and	Perley Stevens &
11:45	dance orchestra......	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....	his orchestra......

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Army Band, Capt. William J. Stannard, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WBZ, Radio City Matinee: Madriguera Orchestra; Garber Orchestra; soloist.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: geography program.
3:00 WNAC, Kate Smith's Matinee Hour: vocal soloists; popular orchestra.
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
4:15 WNAC, Curtis Institute of Music chamber music recital.
4:30 WBZ, Rochester Civic Orchestra, Guy Fraser Harrison, conductor.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 WBZ, "My Alaskan Adventures in 1934," Rev. Fr. Bernard R. Hubbard.

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ, Mark Hellinger; Peggy Flynn; Sam Hearn; soloists; orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, Mary Pickford and stock company.
8:30 WBZ, Radio Nature League, Thornton W. Burgess, director.
8:30 WEEI, "Public Works, Politics and the People," Karl Payne.
8:30 WNAC, "Broadway Varieties": Georges Metaxa; Elizabeth Lennox; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Richard Bonelli, baritone; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, "20,000 Years in Sing Sing"; network dramatic sketch.
9:00 WEEI, "Town Hall Tonight": Fred Allen and company; soloist; orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, John McCormack, Irish tenor, in recital.
9:30 WNAC, George Burns and Gracie Allen, comedy team; popular orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; Ricardo Cortez, narrator.
10:00 WNAC, "The Family Hotel": Jack Pearl; chorus; popular orchestra.
10:30 WBZ, "Good-bye, Mr. Chips": dramatization of James Hilton's novel.
10:30 WEEI, Ray Noble and his orchestra.
10:30 WAAB, "Concert Hall": Marcel Hubert, cellist; symphony orchestra.
11:15 WEEI, "Spring Fashions," interviews from Paris, London, New York, Hollywood.

Boston Events

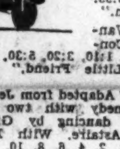
Tonight

Theaters

"ODE TO LIBERTY" (Plymouth). With Ina Claire and Walter Slezak. 8:30.

"THE DRUNKARD" (Copley). Melodrama given in the style of its own 1843 period. 8:40.

Movies



EXETER—"The Iron Duke," 2:30, 6:15, 9:15. Also "Babbitt."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Car 99," with Sir Guy Standing. Police radio car story. Fenway, 2:06, 4:50, 7:34, 10:18. Paramount: 9:37 a. m., 12:21, 3:05, 5:49, 8:33. Also "Love in Bloom."

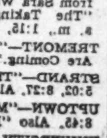
FINE ARTS—"The Wandering Jew," with Conrad Veidt. Last day. 1:10, 3:20, 5:30, 7:40, 9:50. Tomorrow: "Little Friend," with Nova Pilbeam.

KEITH'S—"Roberta," Adapted from Jerome Kern's musical comedy with two new songs by him and dancing by Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire. With Irene Dunne. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

ORPHEUM—Edward G. Robinson in dual role of gangster and meek office clerk, in "The Whole Town's Talking." 9:25 a. m., 11:55, 2:25, 4:55, 7:25, 9:55. Stage: Cab Calloway and orchestra, first show at 11:25 a. m.

STATE—Gary Cooper and Anna Sten in "The Wedding Night," 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10. Also "Shadow of Doubt," a murder mystery by Arthur Somer Roche.

MAJESTIC—"Three Songs About Lenin," 11:10 a. m., 12:56, 2:42, 4:28, 6:14, 8, 9:46.



METROPOLITAN—"Gold Diggers of 1935," latest Busby Berkeley musical spectacle, with Dick Powell and Gloria Stuart. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:45, 7:35, 10:25. Stage: Dorsey Brothers' orchestra.

MODERN—"Clive of India," 9:05 a. m., 12:40, 4:10, 7:50. Also "Sweet Music."

BOSTON—"Captain Hurricane," adapted from Sara Ware Bassett's Cape Cod novel, "The Taking of Zenas Henry." 10:15 a. m., 1:15, 4:20, 7:20, 10:05. Vaudeville.

TREMONT—"Power," and "The Marines Are Coming." 9 a. m. to 11.

STRAND—"The President Vanishes," 1:37, 5:02, 8:27. Also "Romance in Manhattan."

UPTOWN—"Man of Aran," 1:10, 3:40, 6:15, 8:45. Also "Rumba."

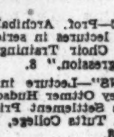
UNIVERSITY—"The Night Is Young," 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "Clive of India."

Music

GERI DORSEY—Soprano, Jordan Hall, 8:30.

LONGY SCHOOL—Barbara Greenough, soprano. 44 Church Street, Cambridge, 8:15.

Other Events



"CRUISING THE SEVEN SEAS"—Talking picture with comment by Alois Havrilla, shown by Dollar Line at Canadian Club Auxiliary meeting in Lee Auditorium, Y. W. C. A. 8.

LOWELL INSTITUTE—Prof. Archibald T. Davison of Harvard, lectures in series on "Church Music and Choir Training" on "Progress and Retrogression." 8.

"BY PACIFIC MEANS"—Lecture in this series by Prof. Manley Ottmer Hudson on "The Law of Pacific Settlement Prior to 1914." Goddard Hall, Tufts College, Medford. Public invited. 8.

HOCKEY—Boston Bruins vs. Montreal Maroons, Boston Garden. 8:30.

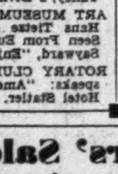
INSTITUTE OF CREDIT — Louis T. McMahon of Filene's, and Harry H. Humphrey of Brown-Durrell Company, speak. Hotel Bradford. 7:30.

ERA LECTURE—By George R. Farnum: "Oliver Wendell Holmes' Influence on American Life." Williams Municipal Building, South End. 8.

Tomorrow

LOWELL INSTITUTE — Prof. Sheldon Glueck of Harvard, lectures on "The Lameness of Justice." 8.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—"Pending Legislature," talk by Leverett Saltonstall. 12:30.



HARVARD LECTURES—Open to public: "Classicists' Tendencies of the Later 18th Century: Gluck, Haydn, Mozart," by Dr. Hugo Leichtentritt, in John Knowles Paine Hall, 4:30; "The Survey of the Nicaragua Canal," by Lieut. E. B. Talley, 2 Divinity Avenue, 4.

ART MUSEUM—Illustrated lecture by Dr. Hans Tietze of Vienna: "American Art Seen From Europe," 3; guidance by Mrs. Sayward, "Enjoyment of Design," 11 a. m.

ROTARY CLUB—Dr. Loring Holmes Dodd speaks: "America Goes A-Sculpturing." Hotel Statler. 12:15.

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Premium Flakes Uneeda 1 Lb 17c
Graham Crackers N B C 1 Lb Pkg 17c
Pink Salmon Alaska 1 Lb Tall Tin 10c
Red Salmon Alaska 1 Lb Tall Tin 17c
Quaker Oats Quick or Regular 3 20 oz Pkgs 25c
Crisco 3 Lb Tin 59c 1 Lb Tin 21c
Tuna Fish Striped 2 No ½ Tins 25c
Mayonnaise 8 oz Jar 15c Pt Jar 25c
Peanut Butter Finast 1 Lb Jar 18c
Pineapple Finast Sliced 2 No 2 Tins 29c
Crushed Pineapple 2 No 2 Tins 27c
Chocolates Olde Fashioned 2 Lb Pkg 29c
Alice Spaghetti Big 26 Oz Tin 10c
Sauerkraut 15 Oz Tin 5c
Oleomargerine Banner or Sweet Nut 2 Pkgs 27c
Scot Towels Green or Ivory. Holders Ea 15c Roll 10c

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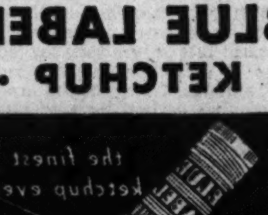

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Federal Fingerprinters Ask All Citizens to Be Recorded

Protection of law-abiding designed in extension of system police use to identify those in their custody—Voluntary offer of 'formula' found growing in favor.

Nation-wide voluntary fingerprinting for the protection and identification of law-abiding citizens, which is gaining momentum under the direction of J. Edgar Hoover, Director of Investigation for the United States Department of Justice, comes into Massachusetts to find the work well-established.

This month's bulletin issued from the Department of Justice in Washington has just reached official hands in Boston. Under Mr. Hoover's signature, it urges the cooperation of state and city agencies to stimulate general acceptance of the civil identification fingerprinting campaign.

But Massachusetts has been promoting voluntary fingerprinting for two decades. In the Department of Public Safety, Roscoe C. Hill, in charge of the fingerprint division, turns to his files with considerable satisfaction. Already in his cabinets are 250,000 volunteer fingerprint records. In the bureau of records of the Boston Police Department, Capt. James T. Sheehan is equally well pleased. His files hold another 250,000 records, most of them not so voluntary.

Without Embarrassment

Both state and city departments boast the most approved equipment for taking and filing prints, and both have developed a friendly and unembarrassing routine for citizens who see the advantage of non-criminal fingerprint records.

Mr. Hill has observed a marked increase of interest in civil identification fingerprinting since John D. Rockefeller Jr., along with other business and financial leaders were fingerprinted by the United States Department of Justice in New York. Police officials in New York report that nearly 20,000 individuals have been fingerprinted in that metropolis in the month or more intervening.

Massachusetts figures for the same period are not so large, but its files are more impressive, since this State was pioneering in civil fingerprinting as far back as in 1905. Not only are the police and state agencies supplied with special identification cards for voluntary fingerprinting, but at least two Massachusetts newspapers are performing gratuitous service by taking impressions, and a few firms are urging it among their employees. Sheet metal workers to be employed at the Boston Navy Yard will be required to record fingerprints upon passing civil service examinations. In a few Massachusetts schools, students are all fingerprinted.

Mr. Hill reports an increasing demand for fingerprinting for identification since Mr. Hoover's department issued a special card designed to be filed in a section where search will not be made for criminal records. Civil fingerprint records, he pointed out, are valuable for many purposes. Since the pattern, or formula, never changes from babyhood to advanced age, fingerprints are especially valuable as a means of identification in cases of dispute, accidents, sea casualties and amnesia. They constitute "signature" or seal; impossible of forgery, and they offer the best method of keeping a positive record of an individual from childhood onward.

This "formula," which fingerprint experts read so readily, is a deep and mysterious symbol to most laymen, but Detective Joseph W. McCue, special officer assigned to fingerprinting in the police bureau of records, is extremely patient about explaining it to civilians who come there for voluntary recording.

By a Staff Photographer

State and City Respond to Department of Justice's Request for General Enrollment of Civilians

Upper Left—Fingerprint Files, Police Headquarters; Joseph W. McCue in Front and Ed. Brundige in Rear. Upper Right—Chemicals Used in Tests. Center—Making Fingerprints, Department of Public Safety, State House. Lower Left—Roscoe C. Hill, Fingerprint Expert, State House.

The Story

In appearance, a fingerprint is a pin-striped smooch, but it tells its story incontestably to the initiate. Each individual from birth is equipped with nonskid "treads" on his fingertips, palms, and even on the soles of his feet. These "treads" are made of certain lines and ridges in the skin which, in theory, protect the nerves and save wear and tear on the skin. In no two individuals are these "treads" patterned exactly alike; yet all lines come within certain classifications.

These are divided into the three main groups of arches, loops and whorls. There are two kinds of arches: plain and tented; two kinds of loops: ulnar and radial; and the whorl types are classified as inside, outside and meeting whorls, and are subdivided into still other groups described as central pocket loop, lateral pocket loop, twin loop, accidental and composite.

Trained to recognize these classifications at a glance, fingerprint men find no trouble in arriving at a correct formula with surprising swiftness; or, given a formula, in determining whether it is on file.

In the police bureau of records, a reporter discovered that the time taken to trace the formula from his own fingerprints to the file where they might have been found (had he been guilty of any crime more serious than that of being a newspaperman) was exactly one minute and 48 seconds.

The Technique

This newspaperman's fingerprint formula (and the department of criminal investigation is requested to be discreet) worked out as follows:

O	21	W	0(00)	24	
I	17	U	0 0 0	14	

Referred to as numerator and denominator the first upper and lower characters, "O" and "I" refer to the type pattern on the thumbs; the second "fraction" represents the primary classification; the W-U, the secondary, the letters standing for whorls and ulnar; the group of six ciphers is called the sub-secondary classification, and the following fraction, the final classification.

Mechanical Process

In taking fingerprints, the tips of the fingers are coated with printers' ink, and rolled on a piece of bristolboard having spaces for the 10 digits, the four left, the four right fingers, and the two thumbs.

To determine the formula, all whorls on each finger are traced from left to right delta, the count being placed in the corresponding box. The even boxes make up the numerator, the odd the denominator. Thus, since no two patterns are ever alike, each reading results in a different formula, easily identified, classified and filed.

From a Long Way Back

While fingerprinting is a comparatively new method of identification in the Occident, it was in use long before the Christian era by the Chinese emperors, who used finger or thumb impressions on wax seals to verify the authenticity of official documents, thus the phrase: "witness my hand and seal." British representatives in India likewise utilized the method in paying off natives. Later fingerprinting was adopted by Scotland Yard, whence it spread to other countries.

Valuable as is the system in civil life—and it advocates declare the time is gradually approaching when its use will be universal—it has come to be an invaluable aid in crime detection and criminal identification.

Station House Routine

The routine in use by the Boston police is typical of most large cities. When a suspect is arrested, he is brought to the Bureau of Records to be checked up, booked, his physical description taken, and data of his family and personal background recorded. If he is a local subject, after his fingerprints are taken, one set goes in to the police files, another set goes to the state bureau, and still another to the federal bureau in Washington, where 4,500,000 prints are on file. If he is from outside the State, additional prints are sent to the city and state bureaus whence he came. If the crime charged is in violation of federal laws, such as customs, tariff, narcotics, counterfeiting, etc., four more sets of prints with four photographs are sent to the federal zones.

After the fingerprint formula is arrived at, reference is made to the drawer where the primary classification is listed, and in about two minutes police officers are able to determine whether fingerprints of the suspect were ever before filed. Next the suspect is "mugged" by a policeman photographer, and then returned to the station responsible for his arrest, where he is held for court, bailed out, or released.

In about 72 hours, information is returned to Boston from all sources where the prints were sent as to the record of the suspect, or whether he is wanted in any state or national bureau. Then a complete record is compiled on an 8x8 card, and in event the suspect is ever again arrested anywhere and his fingerprints taken, Boston is notified and in turn sends on the information filed here.

The Catalogue

The Boston office has on file at the present time approximately 850,000 main index cards, 40,000 photographs, about 40,000 prints in local segregated gallery, filed according to arrests in Boston; and about 25,000 prints in foreign segregated gallery containing "mugs" from all over the world.

Boston police records show that more than 260 convictions or admissions have been secured in local cases through fingerprint records, yet the highly specialized job of fingerprint man rates only patrolman's pay. To gain a higher classification on the pay roll, patrolman fingerprint men have to pass examinations having nothing to do with fingerprinting. A strong sentiment favors, for the good of the service, a special classification for fingerprint men which would carry a salary commensurate with the highly technical task.

No Character Reading

In commenting on the former reluctance of civilians to avail themselves of the protection of fingerprinting, Officer McCue explains that many individuals believe that fingerprints reveal personal characteristics and phases in human experience. This is not so. Fingerprints tell nothing of character, race, color, or type. The fingerprint of a college professor, for instance, reveal no more of the individual's character or environment than do the prints of certain apes.

As similar misconceptions are corrected and the utility of fingerprinting in establishing identity is recognized more generally, it is predicted that the State and police facilities will be in great demand by the public.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Occasional rain and increasing temperature tonight and early Wednesday, followed by clearing and colder by Wednesday night; moderate to fresh southwesterly winds shifting to northwest by Wednesday night.

Maine and New Hampshire: Occasional light rains tonight and Wednesday; warmer tonight and on the coast Wednesday; slightly colder in the north portion Wednesday.

Vermont: Occasional light rains tonight and Wednesday morning; warmer tonight; somewhat colder Wednesday.

Massachusetts: Occasional light rains tonight and Wednesday; warmer tonight and in the east portion Wednesday; somewhat colder Wednesday night.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Occasional light rain and warmer tonight and Wednesday; somewhat colder Wednesday night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh south and southwest winds, possibly strong at times over north portion, and overcast weather with occasional light rain tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	34	41	New Orleans	32	48
Bermuda	58	72	New York	68	74
Chicago	42	44	Norfolk, Va.	36	44
Denver	34	64	Philadelphia	48	48
Helena, Mont.	30	40	St. Louis	38	46
Jacksonville	54	68	St. Paul	52	54
Kansas City	50	60	San Francisco	44	54
Los Angeles	48	60	Washington	40	50
Miami, Fla.	72	80			

A—8 a. m., eastern standard time, March 19.
8—Maximum March 18.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 11:00 p. m.; height, 9.2 feet
Wednesday, 11:19 a. m.; height 9.2 feet

Light all vehicles at 6:24 p. m.

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"
Clear; maximum temperature 31 degrees above zero; minimum, 18 above.

Tax Methods Held To Frustrate Idea Of Constitution

Socialistic State Has Displaced Federated, Beck Says

James M. Beck, former Congressman from Philadelphia, told the New England Historic Genealogical Society yesterday that he recognizes "a sinister omen" in the faded handwriting of the original Constitution of the United States, to be seen in the Library of Congress at Washington.

"The Constitution clearly established a federated state of precisely limited powers," he declared. "Today it is a unitary or totalitarian socialistic state of practically unlimited power." The Constitution, he asserted, now "exists in form but not in substance."

Since Civil War

He could show, he continued, that the main objectives of the builders of the document have been largely frustrated by the present generation. He did not lay these charges at the door of the Roosevelt Administration; for the process of converting the essential nature of the Government has been in progress, he believes ever since the Civil War, and has only reached its climax in the past two years.

A fundamental idea in the Anglo-Saxon struggle for liberty of five centuries has been, he said, that a tax can be imposed only by representatives of the people. Violation of this resulted in the loss by Charles I of his head and by James II of his crown. Violation of it brought about, too, the Boston Tea Party. "Yet, our Government," he continued, "has permitted the Secretary of Agriculture to impose taxes at will upon the processers of agricultural commodities, and to turn over the proceeds, which in one year amount to nearly $500,000,000 to one class in the community."

Original Base

Thoughtful Americans, Mr. Beck declared, may be willing to accept such departures as these from fundamental principles, in view of the present emergency conditions, but they should be deeply concerned as to whether, when the depression is ended, the form of government can be rebuilt upon its original foundation.

Mr. Beck prefaced his discussion with a description of the happy condition of the country when the society was founded 90 years ago. At that time, he reminded its members, the United States had paid off the last penny of its national debt and redistributed an unused revenue to the states.

Hollywood Gets Lee Renee

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., March 19 (AP) — Hollywood today had gained another recruit from the ranks of society and millions in the person of Lee Renee, daughter of Hartwig Nathaniel Baruch, co-founder of the noted banking house of Baruch Brothers in New York. "I'm determined to keep at it for five years," the young woman said.

Representative Indicted

WASHINGTON, March 19 (AP)—Representative John H. Hoeppel of Arcadia, Calif., and his son, Charles Jerome, were indicted yesterday by a special grand jury for an alleged sale of a West Point appointment for $1000.

Newton Elected Head Of Friends of Library At Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 19—Dr. A. Edward Newton has been elected president of the Friends of the University of Pennsylvania Library, Dr. Joseph H. Penniman, provost of the university, has announced here.

Patterned after the Friends of the Bodleian, which was established at Oxford University by Sir William Osler, the society at the university here was organized in February, 1933, with an initial membership of 28. Its membership now numbers nearly 150 alumni, faculty members and others.

With a primary purpose of stimulating interest in books, the society has grown steadily, not only adding to the library's collection of books, but also bringing lecturers to the university and also publishing a quarterly magazine, devoted principally to articles descriptive of the library's important collection in special fields.

Notable collections have been added to the library in special fields, through interest of members of the society, some of the fields including the Greek classics, represented chiefly by Aristotle; chemistry; English novels of the eighteenth century, and original manuscripts of poems.

Patent Accounting Required

WASHINGTON, March 19 (AP)—The Wadsworth Electric Manufacturing Company of Covington, Ky., must make an accounting to Joseph Sachs of West Hartford, Conn., and the Colt Patent Firearms Company of Hartford, Conn., for alleged infringement of patents on electrical switch boxes. The Supreme Court refused yesterday to review decisions of lower Federal Courts, declaring it guilty of infringement.

Mellon Firm Profit Declared Put Back For Development

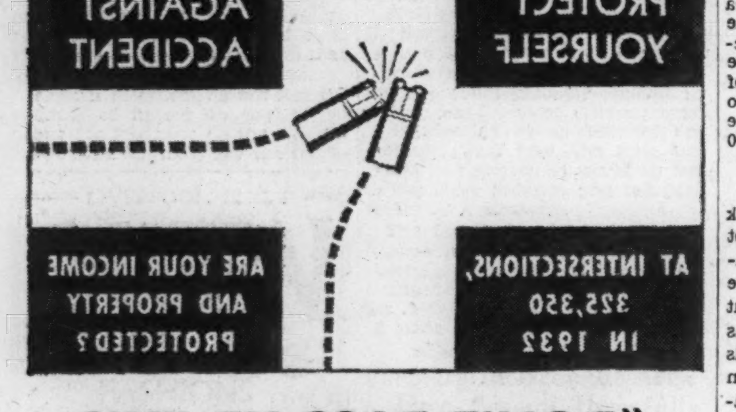
Deposition of Official of Steel Concern Set Before Tax Board

PITTSBURGH, March 19 (AP)—The Tax Appeals Board hearing Andrew W. Mellon's income tax case was told today that it was the policy of the McClintic-Marshall Corporation from 1900 to 1931 to turn back all its profits into the development of its own business.

The testimony was given in a deposition introduced by Mellon counsel from Earle J. Patterson, former secretary-treasurer of McClintic-Marshall, who is in a hospital. It was designed to explain the rise in the value of Mr. Mellon's 30 per cent holding in the concern which grew in three decades from a $250,000 organization to one of the nation's biggest steel fabricating companies, with assets of $65,000,000.

The worth of Mr. Mellon's interest in 1913, the first income tax year, is sought as a basis for taxation purposes on his McClintic-Marshall stock. McClintic-Marshall was absorbed by Bethlehem Steel in 1931, and the Government claims Mr. Mellon profited by $6,500,000 and should have paid about $1,000,000 tax on the transaction.

Neither Frank J. Hogan, chief Mellon counsel, nor Robert H. Jackson, head of government counsel, were present at the hearing this morning. The examination was conducted by Maynard Teall, for Mr. Mellon, and by F. R. Shearer, for the Government.



"DON'T PASS UP THIS CHANCE TO SAVE $28 ON YOUR AUTO INSURANCE"

"I'm telling you, Dick, I insured my Packard with American Mutual last year and it cost me about $28 less than the year before. You could have saved as much on your Cadillac. I understand, as a matter of fact, that American Mutual policyholders have always saved at least 20% on their insurance costs."

"BUT, HARRY, IS IT GOOD INSURANCE?"

"Sure thing. This American Mutual outfit is the oldest company of its kind. One of the biggest and strongest in the world. There's no question about it — you'd be fully protected in case of accident."

"HOW ABOUT THE SAVINGS? WHERE DOES THAT COME IN?"

"Well, as I get it, American Mutual pays dividends to policyholders instead of paying them to stockholders the way stock companies do. You know all good companies charge the same rates to begin with, but mutual dividends reduce the costs. Like in mutual life insurance. And this company I'm in has paid more dividends, for a longer time, than any other mutual in the business."

"AND WHAT KIND OF SERVICE DO I GET IF I HAVE AN ACCIDENT?"

"I can tell you from my own experience that it's mighty good. I drove out to Chicago a few months ago and had a little brush with a street car. I called the American Mutual office there and they took care of the whole thing. The adjuster told me they have offices all over the country — and settle most all their claims out of court."

"WELL, WHAT'S MY NEXT MOVE?"

"Just get in touch with American Mutual. I saw their ad in today's paper. Send in the coupon or call up the office. You'll get the rate on your car for the kind of insurance you want, and an estimate of your costs. You won't be pestered with high-powered selling, either. But you'd better get the dope now — before your policy runs out. . . ."

CHECK THESE SAVINGS

Policyholders in this locality have saved these sums on full coverage:
In the Lincoln-Packard-Cadillac Class . . . up to $28.73
In the Buick-Chrysler Class . . . . . . up to 24.78
In the Ford-Chevrolet-Plymouth Class . . . up to 17.04
A convenient budget plan of payment is available
Allied American Mutual Has Always Saved Policyholders 30% on Automobile Fire and Theft Insurance

AMERICAN MUTUAL
LIABILITY INSURANCE COMPANY
Assets: $19,398,816.08 Liabilities: $15,534,741.28
Surplus to policyholders: $3,864,074.80
(As filed with the New York Insurance Department as of December 31, 1934)
New York, Park-Lexington Bldg. Phone: Wickersham 2-1500
Philadelphia, Pa., Public Ledger Bldg. Phone: Lombard 9175
Boston, Mass., American Mutual Bldg. Phone: Kenmore 6400
Executive Offices: 142 Berkeley Street, Boston, Mass.
In Massachusetts, Automobile Liability Insurance is furnished by our associate company, American Policyholders' Insurance Co., 142 Berkeley Street, Boston, Mass.
OFFICES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES Offices Open until 9 P. M.

This coupon may save you as much as $28.73 MAIL IT NOW!
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American Mutual Bldg., 142 Berkeley St., Boston, Mass.
Please send me your FREE booklet telling how I may save on my auto insurance.
Name ______ Phone ______
Street ______ City ______
Make and year of car ______ Cyls. ______ Model No. ______
Liability policy expires ______
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SAVE 20

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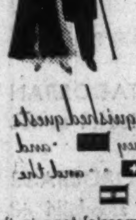
NEW YORK CITY
NEW 24 STORY FIREPROOF HOTEL
Beautiful outside rooms . . . Bath (both tub and shower) . . . Radio . . . Simmons Beautyrest Mattress . . . and all the facilities of this splendid new 650 room hotel are at your command.
10 Minutes-Times Sq. Convenient-Homelike $10.00 up WEEKLY

Brigham's
ANNOUNCEMENT
A new store for our Uptown friends opens tomorrow MARCH 20 at the UPTOWN THEATRE Building
Come in and enjoy a refreshing Chocolate, Strawberry or other flavored drink. Brigham's delicious ice cream and Brigham's famous candies. All stores open after church Wednesday.
Other Stores at
204 Harvard Ave.—Allston
127 Mass. Ave.—Boston
41 Franklin St.—Boston
2 Trapelo Rd.—Belmont
1706 Beacon St.—Brookline
1702 Mass. Ave.—Cambridge
289 Walnut St.—Newtonville
4 Hartford St.—Newton Highlands
898 Main St.—Waltham
1731 Centre St.—West Roxbury


Distinguished guests from Sydney and Zurich and the Argentine
A meeting of commercial tone in the Blue Room . . . A debutante event in the Rose Garden . . . Events of significant frequency in the life of this world famous hotel, where a traditional hospitality blends so gracefully with modern comforts and conveniences.
Rates Begin at $3.50
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In Philadelphia
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I changed to
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MISTAKEN thrift — this furnace tending. Costs real money in time and trouble. Costs real money in fuel. Whatever you burn now; watch the bills shrink when you switch to genuine Williams Oil-O-Matic Oil Heat. Savings actually more than pay for the burner. Nothing to do but set the thermostat—then forget it. New model Oil-O-Matic now at the lowest price in history.

To more than 175,000 families Oil-O-Matic has brought independence from work and worry. They will tell you that it costs less to have Oil-O-Matic Oil Heat than to be without it. Over 50% of Oil-O-Matic sales are from users' recommendations to their friends.

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Mass production on this world's finest and fastest selling oil burner now brings new low prices in reach of practically every home. And you have 3 years to pay under the National Housing Act. Payments as low as $1.90 a week.

Ask for expert heating survey without cost. We will gladly check up FREE your entire heating plant, locate defects, if any, suggest corrections. It is our regular complete check-up worth $15, and which has saved many home owners hundreds of dollars. Do not delay. Consult telephone book. Call your Oil-O-Matic dealer.

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Move for New Food Taxes By Powerful Farm Groups Threatens to Raise Prices

(Continued from Page 1)

Co-operative Council, and the organized agricultural editors. Previously the farm bureaus in their national convention indorsed it.

Illinois Man Heads Plan

The plan has been advanced under the leadership of Earl C. Smith, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, and the amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act embodying it popularly bears his name.

At a recent hearing of the House Committee on Agriculture, Chester C. Davis, administrator of the AAA put it on record as "in accord with the general principles involved."

Nevertheless, despite its important recommendations, the new farm program has a very difficult road before it, even its friends concede, and if adopted they hope at this time for nothing beyond a slight majority.

For one thing, the hour of introduction of the measure is necessarily unpropitious. Congress has met in a season of high food prices aggravated by the worst of droughts. Shortages in some lines of food commodities are the greatest in many years. Beef prices next year are expected to rise higher than this.

In a period when the public is somewhat on edge about food prices and food taxes, the farmers have passed a prickly problem to Congress in asking more of both.

Beyond that, many farmers do not want the scheme. Opposition is stepping forward from within the ranks of agriculture. Eastern dairymen, western ranchers, southern cattlemen and northern buttermakers question it.

Unfitted to All Areas

The plan may fit the needs of the middle western corn belt, where it originated, but American agriculture is so broad and diverse that it is very hard to find any measure that will adapt itself to every region.

Eastern dairymen do not like the promise of having to pay higher prices for feed, nor do the western range men. Similarly say the cattlemen of the Southwest. Outside of the Middle West, cattle producers are not desirous of limiting their herds.

The first vote of cattlemen proved adverse. They have a committee of 25 to represent their industry. When the committee was recently called to Washington and asked to decide on the measure, it voted 12 to 10 against it. The corn belt men favored, the western ranchers disapproved it.

Left Issue Unsettled

Hardly had they reached home than they were called back to consider the plan again. This time they reached no agreement but left the issue to their executive committee.

The big co-operative organization of dairymen meeting in Chicago last week likewise took no action. The problem is a hot one, and farm groups concerned are debating it.

To objections from beef and mutton producers and dairymen, the sponsors of the plan say that cattle, sheep and milk have all received price benefits from the hog and corn reduction program. But hogs have borne practically all the financing of the betterments through their heavy processing tax. It is only fair to distribute the processing taxes around, declare the promoters of the idea. The present processing tax on hogs is $2.25 a hundredweight. The proposed new taxes would reduce this to $1.25.

Would Tax Other Products

In addition it would put a processing tax of 30 cents per hundredweight on cattle, 20 cents on sheep, and on milk used in the manufacture of butter, cheese, evaporated milk, condensed milk, dried milk and cream, malted milk and canned sterilized milk, a tax of $1.25 per 100 pounds of butterfat content.

Fluid milk is excluded in the Earl C. Smith amendment, but incorporated in another amendment.

In terms of butter, the processing tax would probably amount to a little less than one cent a pound, it is reported by sponsors of the measure. Just how the milk tax would be apportioned would be left to the dairy industry and the Secretary of Agriculture.

The farmer has lately had great success in getting new taxes on food through Congress, but times have changed and whether he has touched his limit of public consent will soon be made apparent in Washington.

Farmers in Drought Area Face Season Hopefully

DES MOINES, March 19 (AP)—The drought area farmer, caroling a cheerful tune to the accompaniment of cash jingling in his pockets, is entering the 1935 crop year with renewed confidence despite crop uncertainties.

This was the tenor of reports yesterday from farm business dealers and agriculturists in the area whose crops withered under last summer's blazing sun.

While the 1935 crop prospects in the area were rated generally only "fair to good," farm retail trade registered a sharp advance and farmers generally were reported to be pressing confidently into the new year.

The rise in farm purchasing power, receipt of Government benefit payments and the farmer's need for replenishing equipment, precipitated a sharp increase in farm buying, business men reported.

E. A. Logan, government statistician for Missouri, declared "if the weather is normal crops will be double those of last year, except wheat and rye." "The most striking element is the optimism of the farmers," he said.

Within a week, sentiment regarding Nebraska's crop prospects changed from gloomy to optimistic because of recent snow and rain.

The outlook in the Southwest, however, was rated only "fair," with many areas still dangerously dry. The drought continued in western Kansas, some sections having received no substantial precipitation since August. The eastern Kansas outlook was considered good.

Ample rain and snow provided the southern Iowa drought area with abundant moisture, while prospects were improved in South Dakota.

Belgian Writer Asks Attachment of Franc To Bloc on Sterling

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Britain's slow but continuous upward movement out of trade depression has just found two new witnesses.

One of them is a Belgian writer, M. Ludovic Cloquette, who advises Belgium to join the sterling bloc. The other is Sir Robert Horne, chairman of the Great Western Railway in Britain, who bids the shareholders in that concern be of good cheer.

M. Cloquette's advice is contained in a new volume published by the University of Louvain. This volume is entitled "Le rattachement du franc Belge à la livre sterling." M. Cloquette dwells upon the difficulty of continuing Belgium's present policy of non-stop deflation. He would substitute a working agreement with the British monetary authorities.

Sir Robert expressed his views at this year's annual meeting of the railway over which he presides. Referring to British trade he said: "Industrial output increased in 1934 by 12 per cent over 1933, and in the manufacturing industries alone it reached the highest figure ever recorded, being 1½ per cent greater than in 1929.

"Although our exports showed a substantial increase over the year, most of the increased output was absorbed within our own country. Can our internal market continue to expand, or has it reached saturation point? I am of opinion that there is still considerable room for expansion, and, provided that we remain calm and steadfast and do not give way to panics, the financial position is so sound and there is so much work to be done in this country, that it should be some time before we have reached the limit of our immediate development."

Theunis Ends Cabinet Over Crisis in Belga

(Continued from Page 1)

standard, with its future exchange value in doubt.

In all likelihood the exchange value of the belga will be allowed to slip. For the entire gold bloc countries have currencies which are overvalued in terms of those of the rest of the world. This overvaluation is the cause of their tribulations. Other currencies are either depreciated or devalued.

To take two instances—Britain and the United States. Britain is still off the gold standard. Its currency, in other words, fluctuates from day to day in relation to gold—and, therefore, in relation to gold currencies. Yesterday its value was 57 per cent of its pre-depression relation with gold.

The dollar is back on the gold standard. But the exchange value with gold (and, therefore, with other gold currencies) is only 59 per cent of the old value.

Belga Overvalued

This is what is meant when it is said that the belga is overvalued—or, compared with the belga, that the pound and the dollar are undervalued.

The results are apparent in a paralysis in the economic life of a country such as Belgium. For Belgium is a great exporting nation. With the goods of its competitors underpriced relatively to Belgium's, Belgium exports have suffered. For they are too dear in neutral markets.

Overvaluation of the belga is not limited in its effects to a decline in export trade. Belgium needs the goods of other countries. But, with these goods underpriced, they become too easy to buy. That is, they are likely unduly to compete with home manufactures.

The only way out of such a situation while maintaining the old gold standard is deflationary. Belgium must get down its prices in order to compete. Reduced prices require reduced wages. Reduced prices and smaller business turnover also mean unbalanced budgets.

From both these troubles Belgium has been suffering. It is this aspect of deflation which has created a social pressure in Belgium to abandon the gold standard at the old parities. Loss of gold is only a subsidiary factor. In fact, in Belgium's case, gold holdings are ample. The gold reserve is still 65 per cent of sight obligations, as compared with 67 per cent at the beginning of 1934.

London Divided on How Belgian Action Affects Gold Basis of Currency

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LONDON, March 19—A diplomatic source declared today that Belgium, whose Cabinet headed by Premier Georges Theunis resigned today, will have difficulties in getting a new Cabinet to support the gold standard and that if Belgium departs officially from the gold basis, may take other members of the gold bloc with it.

As official and diplomatic circles began their study of the situation created in Brussels, exchange transactions reacted sharply, gold currencies weakened in relation to the British pound and the United States dollar slid down in sympathy.

Although the dollar opened firm at 4.75¾ to the pound, as compared with yesterday's close of 4.76⅜, it later slipped to 4.75½.

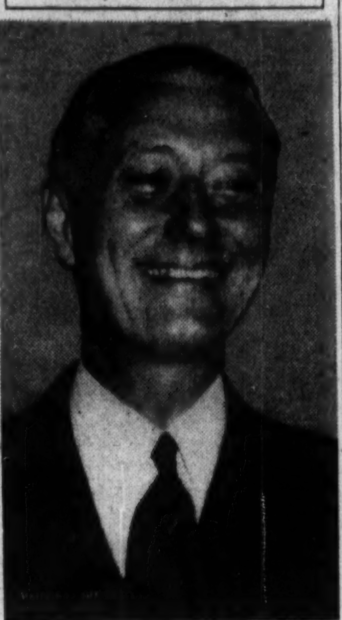
The London offices of the three leading American banks consider Belgium is still on the gold standard. Other banks are divided in their opinion. One said the situation would not be definitely cleared up until the receipt of the text of the royal decree setting up safeguards for the country's currency.

Another expressed the opinion Belgium's position was "half easy"—not off gold, but controlling the movements of gold which he regarded as a good sign.

Other exchange houses indicated the belga is still quoted on gold and pointed out that although there are restrictions against the movement of gold, no official statement has been made that the country has abandoned the gold standard.

It was believed in some quarters that the gold bloc will have some sort of reconsideration of the basis for their currencies, perhaps in the near future.

Answers Hopkins



Wide World

Martin L. Davey

Governor of Ohio Denies Blame for Relief Inefficiency

Ohio Grand Jury To Probe Charge Of Relief Graft

Senate Backs Governor on Demand for Thorough Investigation

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 19 (AP)—A grand jury investigation of the charges of Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, that Gov. Martin L. Davey's campaign committee solicited funds from firms selling goods to the Ohio Relief Commission was ordered today.

Affidavits supporting Mr. Hopkins's assertion that he had "incontrovertible evidence" to back up his charge of a "shakedown" were received by Attorney General John W. Bricker, a Republican, and Donald J. Hoskins, Franklin County prosecutor.

Mr. Hoskins said the Franklin County (Columbus) grand jury, now in session, would take up the case Thursday.

Senate Backs Inquiry

The Ohio Senate responded quickly last night to a demand from Governor Davey for a "thorough investigation" of relief administration in the State following a day of swift developments in his controversy with the Federal Relief Administrator.

The Governor, who earlier in the day had filed a criminal libel action against Mr. Hopkins as a result of the latter's charges of "corruption" in the Ohio relief administration, went before the Legislature in joint session with a new attack on the federal relief head and a demand for the inquiry.

By a 29 to 0 vote, the Senate adopted a resolution for an inquiry by a committee of five members of the Senate and five of the House. The House has yet to act upon it.

Calls Action Cowardly

Characterizing Mr. Hopkins's charges made at the time he took over relief in the State last Saturday as "cowardly and nefarious," Governor Davey declared a "wave of popular indignation" would arise against the relief administrator if he is tried on the libel charges.

Mr. Hopkins had declared in a letter, he possessed affidavits showing "corruption" in the relief administration in Ohio and yesterday announced in Washington that he has sent the affidavits to the Ohio Attorney General and prosecuting attorneys of two counties.

The Democratic Governor obtained a warrant at Newark, Ohio, charging Mr. Hopkins with criminal libel and challenged him to come to Ohio. The offense is not extraditable. Department of Justice attorneys said in Washington they were ready to defend the relief administrator.

Waste and Inefficiency

Governor Davey told the legislators that "whatever has happened" in relief administration is chargeable to Mr. Hopkins and Frank D. Henderson, who was in charge of Ohio relief under former Governor George White, also a Democrat.

The Governor reiterated that waste and inefficiency are rife in the Ohio relief administration and recalled his earlier demands that Hopkins take charge in name as well as in fact.

Meanwhile C. C. Stillman, FERA regional officer, took over administration of federal relief.

Mr. Davey's personally selected chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, Francis W. Poulson of Cleveland, in a statement, corroborated Mr. Davey's contention he knew nothing of the committee finances. Mr. Poulson said the committee solicited funds and that he assumed full responsibility and offered "no apologies."

France Offers Bonus For Army Re-enlistment As Reply to Germans

PARIS, March 19 (AP)—The Chamber of Deputies Finance Committee today approved the appropriation of 20,000,000 francs ($1,320,000) for bonuses for re-enlistment in the French Army.

The committee's action was a quick reaction to Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's announcement of a conscript German army.

The bill, which is designed to stimulate enlistment in the army and thus enlarge the professional force which already is over 100,000, had been in the hands of the committee for some time.

It was promptly brought out today and started on its way to the Chamber of Deputies.

Tax Collections Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., March 19—Income tax collections in the western district of Pennsylvania this year are 50 per cent ahead of last year, amounting to $7,883,698, as compared with $5,170,368 a year ago.

Ethiopia Appeals Again to League On Italian Case

Both Countries Disturbed Over Massing of Troops Beyond Defense Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

ROME, March 19—A difficult situation has again arisen in the dispute between Italy and Ethiopia.

Not only are the two governments in open opposition regarding the method of settling their border controversy, but they are both much worried by one another's extensive military preparations, each considering the other to have gone far beyond defensive requirements.

The Ethiopians complain that Italy has failed to reply to all the various notes dispatched to Rome, and they have therefore urged the Council of the League of Nations once more to take up the matter.

Italy answers that it replied to all notes. Only yesterday Rome notified the Ethiopian Government that the latter's latest proposal for establishment of a commission of conciliation would merely serve to protract the dispute, which it was urgent to bring to a conclusion.

Italy, moreover, considers the resources of direct negotiations have not been entirely exhausted, and has now submitted a new proposal that the Italian Minister at Addis Abeba and the Ethiopian Foreign Minister should meet personally and examine together all documents and written evidence of both sides of the Ualual incident of December, last.

A spokesman of the Italian Government again emphasized this afternoon that the dispatch of Italian troops to East Africa is exclusively a defensive step, taken to protect the Italian colonies of Eritrea and Somaliland in view of the important concentration of Ethiopian troops along the border.

Italian consuls in north Ethiopia have now informed Rome that a general mobilization known as "beating the chita," is taking place in that zone, and the situation in Eritrea is consequently far from reassuring.

Simon and Eden Plan For Reich Co-operation

(Continued from Page 1)

Foreign Affairs, yesterday as to the advisability of the British ministers going to Berlin has now completely vanished.

Equal Responsibility

The fundamental which Sir John Simon and Captain Eden will try to uncover in the forthcoming talks is whether Baron von Neurath's assurance of last night is merely tactical, or whether Germany is prepared to make its equal contribution to European security not only by abandonment of war as an instrument of national policy but by promising to come to the help of other nations of the east as well as of the west in case of need.

While Britain still regrets Germany's having acted unilaterally instead of having waited for the general settlement envisaged in the Anglo-French communiqué it is admitted here that there was some justification for German annoyance at being still tied by the Versailles restrictions while Britain, France and other states can add to their armed forces as they please.

Britain Leads

What particularly strikes diplomatic observers here about the events of the past three days is the extent of the influence of British policy over the continental situation. Captain Eden speaking at Shakespeare's birthplace last night emphasized that British foreign policy is more than ever based on the League and that the "main purpose of that policy is to make a collective peace system effective."

There is almost unanimous agreement among foreign diplomatic circles here that if Britain takes a strong lead in pursuit of this aim the peace of Europe is safe.

Efforts at Geneva 'Aided by Frankness'

By the Associated Press

Cambridge, Mass., March 18

CHANCELLOR ADOLF HITLER'S announcement of the rearmament of Germany should be an impetus to renewed efforts at Geneva, Prof. Manley O. Hudson, one-time member of the League of Nations Secretariat, said yesterday.

Professor Hudson, Bemis Professor of International Law at Harvard Law School and World Court authority, described Herr Hitler's move as welcome because it brought into the open a known fact.

Professor Hudson said: "The German announcement is to be welcomed because it clears the air. The fact of Germany's rearmament is not new. The new thing is the admission of the fact. Germany will now operate in the open.

"It is always a relief when the inevitable has come to pass. It has been clear for years that the restrictions of the Treaty of Versailles could not last. We have long since forgotten the treaty's provisions on reparations. Now we can proceed to forget its provisions for the disarmament of Germany.

"An armament race is now on. Germany is not the only participant. Other nations are engaged in it. Perhaps the German announcement will help us to face the situation more frankly. The question is, Where do we go from where we are going? Efforts at Geneva should now begin anew, with a fresh examination to make them succeed."

French Pessimistic Over British Moves; Push Russian Accord

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, March 19—"Worse than useless now," is the unanimous opinion in France of the Simon-Eden voyage to Berlin.

The French Government, however, intends to move cautiously, since it is above all anxious to march in step with Great Britain.

The entire French press, however, today denounced the British Government's decision to carry on the Anglo-German conversations. Even in official circles it is regretfully admitted the trip will only be interpreted by the Reich as condoning its illegal action of renouncing the Versailles Treaty, and that otherwise the talks would have no helpful outcome.

Surprise

In all quarters surprise is expressed that Great Britain can consider it worth while to continue the negotiations when Reichsführer Hitler has already allocated to himself that military equality which, under the London proposals, was to be accorded only in return for Germany's adherence to the arms convention and the collective security system.

The fact that Foreign Minister Pierre Laval has now definitely accepted Russia's invitation to go to Moscow soon after Capt. Anthony Eden's visit, is taken here to mean the French Government has finally decided not to wait much longer before concluding its mutual assistance agreement with the Soviets.

Work Has Started

Work has already started at the Quai d'Orsay, it is understood, on formulating the Eastern Pact, which would be left open for Germany and Poland to sign or not, as they pleased.

While France will wait to see the result of the British Ministers' talks at Berlin, the French Government believes direct action to form military alliances to preserve the peace constitute the only efficacious answer to the Germans' latest move.

Italy shares this view, it is asserted here.

Conscription Asked For Austria by Fey

VIENNA, March 19 (AP)—A demand for the restoration of compulsory military service in Austria was made today by Emil Fey, Minister of the Interior, in a signed statement in the newspaper Oesterreich Abendszeitung.

The prominent member of Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg's Cabinet, in a front page article in his own newspaper, declared that it is his conviction that now is the time for conscription "to be taken up by other states which have been restricted in military establishments by the peace treaties."

He added: "It would be to the advantage of all signatories to the treaties to settle this question by agreement," and that for Austria it is plain that restoration of conscription is "the desire of the overwhelming majority of the population."

Filipino Police Increased

An appropriation by the Philippine Legislature will be used to increase the enlisted strength of the island constabulary by 1843 men.

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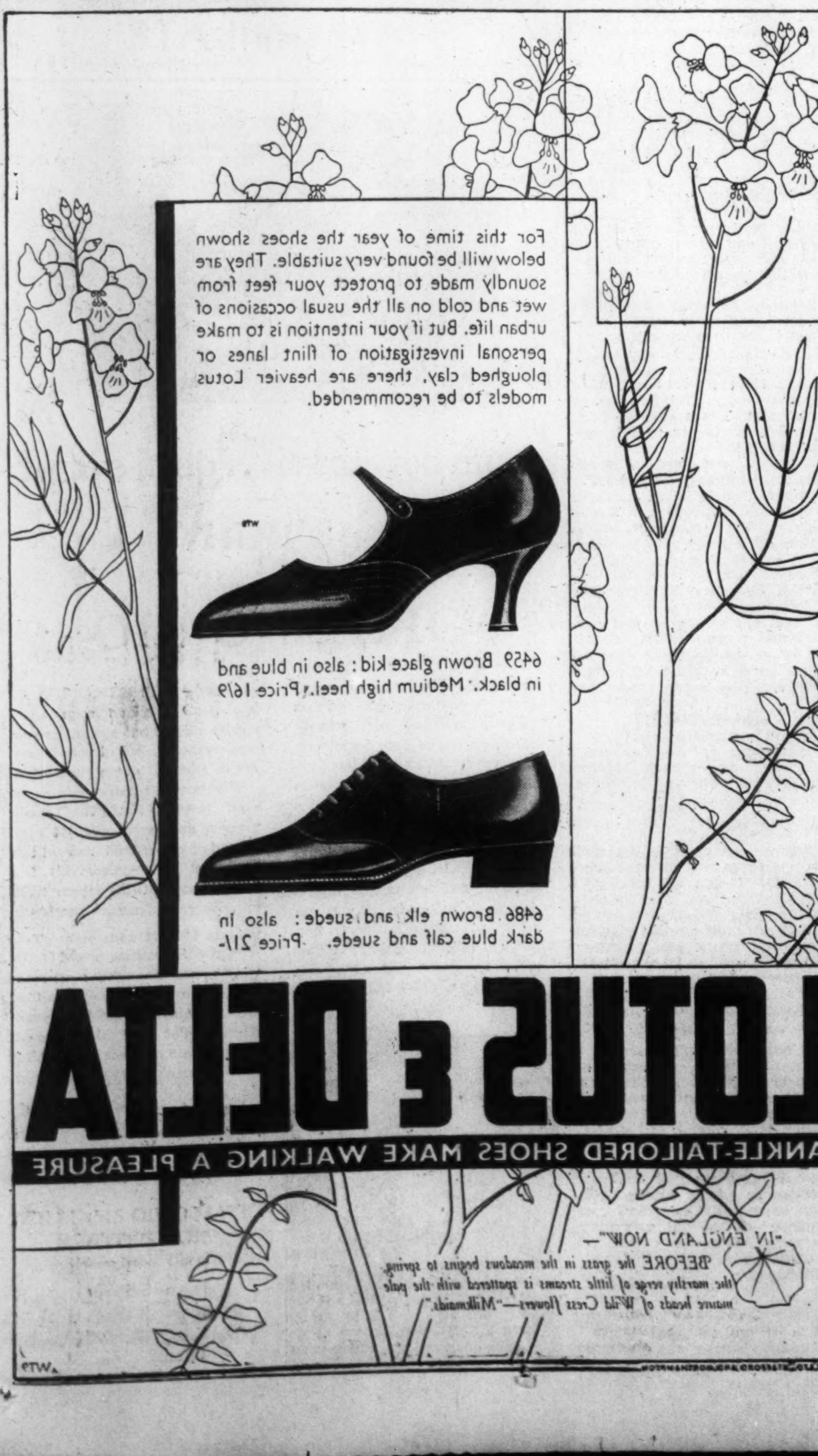

Persia Hewing Modern State From Ancient Realm, Treading In Path Pioneered by Turkey

Teheran Leaps Ahead of Times by Installing Traffic Signals Before Needed—Ispahan, Former Imperial Capital, Lives in Past

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TEHERAN, Persia—Few travel experiences rival that of driving through the Persian night. The moon illumines the sheer face of the mountains on either side, the cypresses stand out in silhouette against the sky and everything is still. Even the pariah dogs seem to be particularly well-behaved in Persia.

Occasionally you pass a village with the little red oil lamp showing the traveler where he may obtain refreshment and a night's rest. The simple peasant huts are lit by oil lamps, much as in the days of Xerxes and Darius.

On the way from Kermanshah to Ispahan we soon learned of the improvements brought about by the new régime. Whereas formerly the roads were infested with bandits and migrant soldiers, they were now as safe as any in America. Whereas formerly Persia was little more than a geographical expression, it is now a corporate whole. Tribesmen southeast of Shiraz are as imbued with the new nationalism as the wealthy shopkeepers of Teheran.

Emulating Turkey

Persia is seeking to follow in the footsteps of Mustapha Kemal Pasha's Turkey. Whatever reforms appear in Turkey are almost sure to be adopted subsequently by Persia. The chief reason that Persia is still an empire and not a republic like Turkey is that it was felt a Shah would have more of a unifying influence than would a president.

Otherwise, there is no essential difference between the Shah and Mustapha Kemal. Both are the heads of constitutional governments and both have as little hesitation about overruling the constitution. Both were soldiers in the World War and both rose to power amid the turmoil and hardship of that period. Both are essentially men of the people, risen from the ranks. Both are attempting the westernization of their people.

In Persia as in Turkey there has been a great attempt to build up an efficient army and more lately a navy. Conscription for two years is now being proposed. Persian control of the oilfields has been suggested. The removal of archaeological finds has been discouraged in order to stimulate interest at home in Persia's great past.

Second Florescence

Persia is a true Phoenix. It was just about 1000 years ago that it attained new eminence under Moslem rule. A thousand years before that saw the final disintegration of the empire subdued by Alexander of Macedon. Now Persia is once again rising out of its ashes, a new national state.

It is to Persia's second florescence under the Shah Abbas toward the close of the fifteenth century that the traveler is forced to turn his attention in Ispahan. Until 200 years ago the capital of the empire, Ispahan lies dreaming in a high valley of central Persia. Although further south than Baghdad, the climate is much milder owing to its 6000 feet elevation.

A Russian who lived in Ispahan at the beginning of the seventeenth century estimated that its population at that time was in excess of 600,000, although Persians contend that it was over 1,000,000. Certainly as the capital of the wealthy Persian empire and the crossways for most of the caravan routes from India and the Far East to Russia and Europe, it must have been a glorious city, even without all the magnificent adornments showered upon it by Shah Abbas I and his successors.

Ispahan today lives in its past. Not only has it fallen to the position of a provincial capital, but its inhabitants seem less concerned with westernization and progress than those in "upstart" Teheran. Business and pleasure are both leisurely in Ispahan. Shops are closed for five hours in the middle of the day, there are comparatively few cafés and only two movies.

Ispahan Silverware

The pride of Ispahan is its silverware. Old Persian designs and modern ones are carried out equally faithfully and the charge in both instances is but for the weight of the silver. The workmanship is thrown in for nothing, even the finest filigree work.

Equally excellent but proportionately less costly is the work in brass. The Persian smith can copy any design or any article that the customer wishes. The only thing he has lost through the centuries is his ability to create new and original ones. A great test of the real renaissance of Persia will be whether or not there is a rebirth of the artistic creativeness for which it is still so justly famous.

Ispahan, like most larger Persian cities, has its minority populations. Across the Zenda Rud River lies Julfa, the Armenian city, in which Christianity is an older tradition than in many parts of western Europe. There is also an Assyrian section, a Jewish quarter, remnants of an Afghan and a Russian colony.

From Ispahan our road lay south to Shiraz in order to see the ruins of Persepolis which bear mute testament to the greatness of that earliest Persian Empire, known to us principally through the accounts of Greek historians and the Bible. Persepolis is Sushan, where stood the palace of King Ahasuerus as described in the book of Esther. From Shiraz we retraced our tracks along the 550-mile road to the new capital, Teheran.

Teheran's Progress

Teheran lies at the base of Persia's highest mountains. Mt. Demarvend, aspiring to a height of some 20,000 feet, looks rather like Mount Fujiyama in Japan and makes a beautiful snow-crowned background for the city even in the hottest part of the summer.

Teheran is sufficiently warm during the summer months for the foreign population and the wealthier Persians to withdraw into the higher suburb of Shemlan with its cool mountain streams, Persian gardens and breezes. Since this retreat is but five miles from the city proper, Teheran is one of the few cities in the world that does not lose its social, political and commercial leaders during July and August.

Progress is the watchword of Teheran. Traffic lights stand at the corners in anticipation of that day when the volume of traffic will warrant them. Two night clubs with dance orchestras rendering American jazz enliven the night. Talking pictures arrive in Teheran not more than six months after they make their appearance on Broadway.

There are hotels where French cuisine is taken for granted. New and impressive bank and administration buildings are rising alongside old Persian palaces. The streets are being widened and asphalted, there are several travel agencies, French pastry tea shops, department stores and all the other visible paraphernalia of our western civilization.

Overcoming Isolation

It is a Persian boast that Teheran is many hundreds of miles away from any open sea and connected by no railroad, there are few things that cannot be found in its stores. One can buy English tailored, tweed suits, German cameras, American radio sets and automobiles, French perfume, Scandinavian pewter, Viennese leather goods, Japanese cotton goods, Dutch rubber goods, Danish butter and sheet music for Argentine tangoes.

This is partly accounted for by the fact that of Teheran's 310,000 inhabitants there are 5000 Europeans and perhaps 10,000 Russians. The cultural influences are French, led by a very fine French school and assisted by the fact that French is considered the international language in Persia. There are perhaps 500 or 600 British, a similar number of Germans, a few Americans and an increasing number of Italians being called in for the railroad, now under construction.

As one leaves Teheran and goes north toward the Russian border one discovers what Persia believes it has to fear. Time and again Russians have descended upon Persia and indeed the roads in northern Persia were all built by Russians during the war, when Persia was an important but lesser known arena of conflict.

The luxurious tropical jungle of the Mazandaran, where tigers can still be heard at night, might well prove another Gran Chaco. It is to prevent this that Persia is strengthening itself both at home and abroad.

Last summer the Shah broke a formerly inviolable tradition and left Persia to consult Mustapha Kemal in Turkey. Stronger relations with the other great Mohammedan power of the Near East is felt to be imperative. Persia is once again seeking its place in the sun. Once it was so sure of this place as to design an imperial insignia showing a lion against a background of the rising sun.

Rum Boats Quit Place Off N. Y.

NEW YORK, March 19 (AP)—After waiting a month for a dark night or bad weather to help them past the watchful coast guard, four British rum runners, anchored from 30 to 60 miles outside New York Harbor, gave up the attempt yesterday. Capt. William H. Shea of the coast guard said the last of them weighed anchor today and departed northward. Three patrol boats were kept near them during their entire stay.

Kondylis Favors Mild Treatment Of Greek Rebels

Thirty Officers Brought to Court Martial for Part In Revolt

ATHENS, March 18 (AP)—Thirty former Greek Army officers, stripped of their swords and sidearms, have been brought before the military court for courtmartial on charge of participation in rebellion.

The prisoners were conveyed to the court in ordinary police wagons, into which they were herded from their cells in jails on the outskirts of Athens.

At the door of the classic façaded court building, the alleged abetters of the thwarted uprising passed by their former fellow-officers who remained loyal to the Government. Not a smile nor a glance of recognition was exchanged between the two groups.

A platoon of soldiers with fixed bayonets stood at attention at the entrance to the court building, while a cordon of police kept Athenians from the vicinity.

Gen. George Kondylis, commander of the loyalist troops which put down the uprising—regarded as the strong man in the Republic today—stands for moderation, apparently believing wholesale executions may only plunge Greece into further strife and recriminations.

In this respect he differs with John Metaxas, Minister Without Portfolio, who took over the general's post as Minister of War when General Kondylis assumed personal command of the Government forces. Mr. Metaxas would use ruthless measures to purge the country of the Venizelists, executing those convicted of participation in the revolt.

"Greece's most vital need at present," said General Kondylis, "is not further bloodshed, but peace, unity of spirit and real brotherhood. If those who erred show due spirit of contrition and remorse, I am sure the Government will follow Lincoln's great principles of mercy and magnanimity in settling the American Civil War."

New Plea to Join South Africa Made By Bechuanaland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOHANNESBURG, S. Af.—The European settlers of the Protectorate of Bechuanaland have again made representations to the South African Government for the incorporation of the protectorate in the union.

The subject was raised last year, the petitioners asking the Prime Minister, Gen. James B. M. Hertzog, to represent their economic plight to the King and to give the assurance that the Union Government would be prepared to accept the responsibility. But nothing could be done until the whole question of the future of the native protectorates was decided between Cape Town and London.

Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, during his London visit last year, addressed the members of both Houses of Parliament on the position of the protectorates, and at the dinner given in his honor by the South African Society again reviewed the whole question.

The impression given by Mr. J. H. Thomas, Secretary for the Dominions, who replied, was that the British Government would take no action before the next general election.

General Hertzog is going to England in a few months to attend the King's Jubilee celebrations, and it is expected that he will take the opportunity of once again presenting the views of the union.

In the meantime the position of the Europeans in the settlements in Bechuanaland is said to be desperate. Most of them are bankrupt and are, in addition, suffering from a severe drought.

Relief for Jobless Assured in Phoenix

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Three construction contracts, just let, are expected to afford important relief for unemployment in and about Phoenix, through the spring and summer.

Largest of them is a new post office and federal building in Phoenix, for which the Great Lakes Construction Company, Chicago, put in the successful bid, $465,299. The building will be two stories in height, of concrete, trimmed with Arizona tufa stone, and air-conditioned.

The subsistence homesteads division of the Interior Department awarded a local builder a contract for 25 dwellings three miles northeast of the city, to cost $2040 each. This will be Arizona's first subsistence homestead unit.

Principal contract in Phoenix's $335,000 storm drain project has been awarded and work will get under way at once in sewer and water works extensions.

Elks Pay Teacher Visit But Stay Outside School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ABERDEEN, Wash.—Imagine! One young lady schoolteacher entertaining a herd of 30 great elk on a forest road!

Not prearranged on the part of Miss Marion Reasoner, be assured. Within about 100 feet of the Elk Park School in the Upper Queets Valley on the Olympic Peninsula, Miss Reasoner, walking to her school one recent morning, suddenly found herself within a dozen feet of a great elk.

Looking around for the most available means of retreat, she was amazed to find the eyes of at least 30 of the great animals, including one black elk, turned toward her. She gave up the idea of retreat and waited. Finally, one by one, curiosity satisfied, they moved off into the woods.

Monarchs of the British 'Road'

Fox Photos

Each Flies His Column of Steam

Three Trains Leaving London Simultaneously. The "Earl Marischal"—Most Recent Type Built by the London and Northeastern Railway—Is Pulling "The Flying Scotsman." Next to the Right Is the Slightly Less Up-to-Date Pacific Type of Engine. The Third on the Right Is the Still Older Atlantic Type.

British Fares Cut On Railroads To Meet Competition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—British railways are preparing a big push to meet growing competition from the air as well as from road locomotion.

They are reducing fares all round. They are also speeding up their services materially.

From the first day of 1935 the benefit of the third-class penny-a-mile tickets issued during holiday time is to be made permanent. They will in future be known as the "monthly returns."

First-class fares are also to be reduced. For the monthly returns the first-class fares will be the same as normal third-class travel, a penny-halfpenny a mile.

The holding of a monthly return ticket will enable a passenger to break his journey when and where he likes en route, and for as long as he likes. Previously the passenger has been required to complete the outward journey in three days.

To compete with the coach traffic, the railways are to run a series of one-day excursions in 1935 at prices of between three farthings and one farthing a mile.

Whole-day excursions, starting in the morning and returning in the evening, will be charged at the rate of three farthings a mile. But evening excursions will cost only one farthing a mile, or in some cases a halfpenny.

A test has just been completed on the London and North Eastern Railway, one of England's "big four" lines, making for increased train speed.

This test consisted in running the 185.7 miles between London and Leeds, under quite normal traffic conditions, at the high average speed of 73¾ miles per hour. The engine used on the trip was one of the ordinary express locomotives used regularly on the Edinburgh to London run. The return trip was made at the same speed—a record for Britain.

The object of the experiment was to ascertain whether it would be practicable to obtain the increased pace that the authorities had hoped to introduce for longer train journeys generally, without changing the coal-fed steam-driven locomotives.

In particular the test hoped to prove that a steam locomotive could achieve comparable results to those obtained in Germany by the Flying Hamburger Diesel train, which averages 77 miles per hour over a similar distance.

Britain Promises India Self-Rule Despite Delays

Objections by Princes Will Be Negotiated, White Paper Says

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 18—Doubt which had arisen whether objections raised by Indian feudatory princes might interfere with introduction of the Indian constitutional reforms now before Parliament here, has been resolved by the British Government's White Paper which has been issued.

The Government divides the princes' demands into two categories.

Those which concern "paramountcy" powers exercised by the Crown as absolute suzerain of these states are dismissed as unaffected by the proposed reforms.

All other questions raised are to be discussed with representatives of the princes here.

This means that the British Government hopes to bring the entire reform scheme into operation as proposed, although an interval of possibly some years may intervene before the central federal government responsible to the legislature becomes operative. It is in this legislature that the Indian states have to participate.

But this, the Monitor understands, is not to interfere with early introduction of complete self-government in all the provinces of British India.

News Correspondent For German Papers Expelled by Italy

Special from Monitor Bureau

ROME—The Fascist Government has expelled from Italy Armin Richard, the Rome correspondent of a German provincial news agency and other German newspapers.

The Italian authorities state that Herr Richard, during the few months he has been in Italy, has repeatedly sent news which is regarded as both false and prejudicial to good understanding between Germany and Italy. Inasmuch as this is the first time for at least 10 years that a foreign newspaperman has been expelled by the Fascist authorities, the action of the Italian Government has caused a mild sensation in Rome.

It was at first believed that Herr Richard's expulsion was the result of the publication of news of military character connected with the Italian Expeditionary Force in Eastern Africa, but a spokesman of the Foreign Office here admitted that Herr Richard was no longer persona grata in this country because of the unfriendly attitude he had assumed toward Italy since his arrival in Rome about a year ago and which he had maintained despite repeated warning.

Herr Richard's expulsion, it is emphasized in governmental circles, is an isolated case and should not be regarded as a symptom of changed attitude of the Fascist Government toward foreign newspapermen.

British Back League, Arms Cut In Peace Ballot Plea to Cabinet

House-to-House Canvass Sponsored by 38 Groups of National Scope—League Draws 2,959,437 Votes to 85,900 Against—Private Arms Hit

Copyright 1935 by the Associated Press

LONDON, March 18—A far-reaching "peace ballot" is causing Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald's administration increasing embarrassment as returns pass the 3,000,000 mark.

No peace movement since the war has caused so much bitterness, observers say. Launched by the League of Nations Union, it is now sponsored by 38 national organizations.

It has the support of the Labor Party, Co-operative Union, Trades Union Congress, Jewish Community, Jewish Peace Society, Y. W. C. A., Y. M. C. A., National Liberal Federation, National Council of Women and various church, women's and workers' organizations.

Against Arms Making

An overwhelming vote for abolition of private manufacture of armaments has been rolled up since a house-to-house canvass began last November. The Government has waged several fights in Parliament against the proposal.

Private manufacture of arms has been the main sore spot to the Government and the cause of a split in the League Union executive. The ballots carefully guarded and collected by canvassers in their effort to allow only one copy to reach the hands of each person over 18 years of age in every British household, contain five questions as follows:

1. Should Great Britain remain a member of the League of Nations?

2. Are you in favor of an all-around reduction of armaments by international agreement?

3. Are you in favor of the all-around abolition of national military and naval aircraft by international agreement?

4. Should the manufacture and sale of armaments for private profit be prohibited by international agreement?

5. Do you consider that, if a nation insists on attacking another the other nations should combine to compel it to stop by (a) economic and nonmilitary measures, (b) if necessary, military measures?

For Disarmament

Here are the vote results up to March 7:

For League membership, 2,959,437; against, 85,900.

For disarmament, 2,796,408; against, 218,127.

For abolition of naval and military aircraft, 2,550,143; against, 432,797.

For abolition of private arms plants, 2,778,384; against, 198,128.

For security by nonmilitary measures, 2,634,292; against, 164,348. For security by military measures if necessary, 1,727,754; against, 640,390.

Here are the percentage figures: For the League, 97.2; for disarmament, 92.8; for abolition of naval and military aircraft, 85.5; for abolition of private arms plants, 93.3; for security by nonmilitary measures 94.1; for security by military measures if necessary, 72.9.

Indiana Magician Tells Of Key Word Left by Doyle

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 19 (AP)—Howard Thurston, the magician, describing himself yesterday as the last survivor of three men who held a signal which A. Conan Doyle was to have attempted to send from beyond the grave, said that to the best of his knowledge the message never has been received.

The key message was said to have been left with three friends—Thurston, Harry Houdini and John N. Hillard. Mr. Thurston said the key consists of a single word, and that no message ever reported received had contained it.

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Miss C leaves her number at the employment agency . . . if an opening appears, they can reach her promptly. Jobs are hard to get, but if the telephone gets her one good chance, it will repay her for a long time to come.

Mrs. K has saved herself many a drenching and great inconvenience by doing errands by telephone.

Mrs. L wants her husband . . . who is often away . . . to keep in regular touch with her and with the children.

Mrs. I's husband calls whenever he's to be home late . . . it spares her unnecessary worry and spoiled dinners.

Mrs. D dispels loneliness by voice-visiting with friends who enjoy pleasant chats.

Mrs. B shops so much more easily by it . . . she finds merchants alert and anxious to serve her by telephone.

Miss F keeps in touch with her parents, who are alone now, and like to have her call.

Mrs. H recalls how quickly it brought a helpful friend at a time of need . . . she knows if a similar need every arises, the telephone and friendly aid are instantly at her service.

Mrs. E's roomers want a telephone address . . . she finds the small expense a good investment to hold her present lodgers and to win new ones. Besides, she enjoys it a lot, herself.

Mrs. J knows the firemen's quick response saved her home that night . . . she realizes that by its service on that one emergency, the telephone earned its keep for a lifetime.

You, too, have at least one good reason or group of reasons for needing your telephone or for getting one right away! Ask any telephone man or woman you may know for details. Or go to the nearest telephone business office.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Walter Kinsella Takes Up Squash Tennis Once More

Wins Regular Match by Default and Beats Clark in an Exhibition

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 19—Walter A. Kinsella, who retired eight years ago as undefeated champion of professional squash tennis, returned to the game once more yesterday evening, as the annual United States open championship started on the Fraternity Club courts at Midstone House. Winning his regular match by default, when Edward R. Larigan, national veteran champion, was compelled to default, he staged an exhibition match against Ernest Clark, coach of the champion team of the Columbia University Club, and showing all his old time racket skill, won from the younger player in straight games, 15—10, 15—12. He will next meet James T. Reid, Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club professional, who defeated Franklin V. Brodil of the Columbia Club team, 15—11, 15—5, 15—12.

Joseph J. Lordi, newly crowned national Class B champion of New York Athletic Club, scored over a higher ranked player of the same club, who preceded him by two years as Class B titleholder, when he defeated Seton Tranter Jr., who was No. 3 on the Winged Foot five, while Lordi was fifth, after five brilliantly fought games, scored at 15—5, 11—15, 9—15, 18—15, 15—12.

Harold J. Kelly, Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club assistant, was the other winner, defeating Gerald T. Baxter, one of the best of the New Moon amateurs, 15—6, 15—10, 13—15, 15—4.

Frank J. Ward, titleholder for several years, is not competing this year, but Thomas Iannicelli, runnerup for the past two years, as well as Rowland Dutton, coach, and Harry F. Wolf, national champion, and Jeremiah C. Lyons of the New York A. C. team, are listed among the 28 professionals and amateurs competing. The tournament will continue through the next two weeks. The summaries:

United States Open Squash Tennis Championship—First Round

J. J. Lordi (amateur), New York A. C., defeated Seton Tranter Jr. (amateur), New York A. C., 15—5, 11—15, 9—15, 18—15, 15—12.

Harold J. Kelly, Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, defeated Gerald T. Baxter (amateur), Crescent A.-H. C., 15—6, 15—10, 13—15, 15—4.

James T. Reid, Crescent A.-H. C., defeated Franklin V. Brodil (amateur), Columbia University Club, 15—11, 15—5, 15—12.

Walter A. Kinsella, Fraternity Club, won from Edward R. Larigan (amateur), Crescent A.-H. C., by default.

Have Olympic Ambitions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Oarsmen, who have graduated from college, have started movement to organize a four-oared crew with Olympic ambitions. James R. Agen, who topped off his intercollegiate career by helping the Yale varsity defeat Harvard last June, and Edward M. Argersinger, stroke and captain of the University of Washington eight of 1934, and Harvey M. Love, coxswain of the Washington varsity, are behind the movement. Others have shown their interest in turning out for places on a Seattle four, which will eventually make a bid to represent the United States in 1936 Olympics.

Rutgers Team Wins

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 19—A team composed of Rutgers varsity and freshman waterpolo players opened the National A. A. U. softball waterpolo championship tournament in the New York A. C. pool last night by defeating the Bedford Y. M. C. A., 24 to 11. The first half of the game was close, the score being 10 to 8 in favor of Rutgers when the second half started. Lou Meyer, center for the winners, was the individual star.

Exhibition Baseball Results

By the Associated Press

March 18

Pittsburgh (N) 10, Hollywood (PCL) 7.
Philadelphia (A) 8, St. Louis (N) 7.
Chicago (N) 15, Sacramento (PCL) 4.
Chicago (A) 4, Portland (PCL) 3.
Cincinnati (N) 6, Toronto (IL) 5.
Boston (N) 17, House of David 6.
Brooklyn (N) 3, Baltimore (IL) 2.
St. Louis (A) 3, New York (N) 2.

Seattle Rifle Team Wins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—The Seattle Rifle and Pistol Club recently defeated a picked rifle team from Vancouver at the University Armory, 1176 points to 1172. Bill Russell of Seattle scored a perfect 200. Henry Gilmore, Seattle, and Bob Perkins, Vancouver, were the next best shots with 199's. A return match is scheduled to be held March 30 in Vancouver.

Where to Dine
NEW YORK, N. Y.
ROSOFF'S 147 W. 43 St. 152 W. 44 St.
50¢ Luncheon 75¢ Dinner
Brick House Restaurant LUNCHEON DINNER High Quality Food
Vanity Fair Tea Room Luncheon a la Carte Dinner $1.00
Colonia Tea Room 379 5th Avenue, near 35th Luncheon and Tea Closed Sundays
The Garden Restaurant Cafeteria or Table Service
52 WEST 39TH STREET

Leads Big Ten Scorers

Sportpix, Chicago

William A. Haarlow '36, Chicago Forward

Purdue Ties for Big Ten Court Title on Final Day of Season

Big Ten Conference Final Standing

	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P C
Purdue	9	3	451	377	.750
Illinois	9	3	439	376	.750
Wisconsin	9	3	393	303	.750
Indiana	8	4	431	392	.667
Ohio State	8	4	410	385	.667
Iowa	6	6	411	398	.500
Minnesota	5	7	378	414	.417
Northwestern	3	9	335	384	.250
Michigan	2	10	380	361	.167
Chicago	1	11	324	473	.083

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO — Purdue University created a three-way tie for the 1935 Western Conference basketball championship on the final day of the season recently, by scoring a 38-to-24 victory over Northwestern University. The triumph gave the Boilermakers nine victories against three defeats, placing them in a tie with Illinois and Wisconsin for first place in the standing. Purdue won the title in 1934 by winning 10 of the 12 games.

In the past 10 years, the Boilermakers have either won or tied for the championship on six occasions, a record which stands alone in the Big Ten.

All three defeats suffered by Purdue during the season were close battles. The Boilermakers lost to Illinois, 37 to 36; to Ohio State by 40 to 39 and to Indiana by 41 to 36. Illinois lost a chance to hold undisputed possession of the title by losing two games to Indiana, 32 to 28 and 42 to 39. The other Illinois defeat came from Purdue. Wisconsin lost one game to Northwestern and two to Purdue. The score of the first Purdue-Wisconsin clash was 19 to 18.

Purdue compiled the best scoring record during the season, averaging better than 37 points a game. Wisconsin had the tightest defense, limiting opponents to slightly more than 25 points per contest. The results of the games follow:

Purdue	19	Wisconsin	18
Illinois	37	Purdue	36
Purdue	38	Chicago	31
Purdue	33	Northwestern	31
Purdue	48	Chicago	39
Purdue	42	Ohio State	41
Purdue	32	Illinois	27
Purdue	44	Indiana	38
Ohio State	40	Purdue	39
Indiana	41	Purdue	36
Purdue	43	Wisconsin	24
Purdue	38	Northwestern	24
Indiana	32	Illinois	28
Illinois	44	Ohio State	33
Indiana	42	Illinois	39
Illinois	34	Michigan	22
Illinois	43	Chicago	36
Illinois	43	Ohio State	36
Illinois	38	Minnesota	24
Illinois	30	Chicago	20
Illinois	41	Minnesota	30
Illinois	36	Michigan	23
Wisconsin	19	Northwestern	9
Wisconsin	30	Indiana	23
Wisconsin	34	Michigan	20
Northwestern	26	Wisconsin	21
Wisconsin	38	Minnesota	21
Wisconsin	28	Chicago	24
Wisconsin	31	Indiana	27
Wisconsin	38	Minnesota	27
Wisconsin	33	Michigan	19
Wisconsin	42	Chicago	25
Indiana	40	Iowa	35
Indiana	48	Minnesota	23
Indiana	34	Iowa	30
Indiana	36	Northwestern	32
Northwestern	40	Indiana	33
Indiana	38	Minnesota	29
Iowa	33	Ohio State	31
Ohio State	33	Michigan	30
Ohio State	27	Chicago	21
Ohio State	39	Northwestern	19
Ohio State	37	Chicago	24
Ohio State	42	Iowa	24
Ohio State	41	Northwestern	30
Ohio State	30	Michigan	28
Iowa	39	Chicago	29
Iowa	38	Northwestern	29
Iowa	39	Minnesota	33
Minnesota	36	Iowa	35
Michigan	39	Iowa	37
Chicago	41	Iowa	40
Iowa	37	Michigan	35
Iowa	39	Northwestern	33
Minnesota	31	Michigan	24
Minnesota	43	Chicago	33
Minnesota	35	Chicago	30
Minnesota	39	Michigan	30
Michigan	19	Northwestern	11
Northwestern	26	Michigan	16

William A. Haarlow '36, Chicago forward, whose team won only one conference game during the past season, won individual scoring honors with a total of 154 points. He shot 50 baskets from the floor and 54 from the foul line. Haarlow finished third among the scorers last year. He has one more year of varsity competition.

Robert Kessler '36, Purdue forward, scored three more floor baskets than Haarlow, but could not keep pace with foul goals. The Boilermaker accounted for 149 points for second place. The complete list of scorers follows:

Player, Position, College	Flr Goals	Fl Goals	Pts
W. A. Haarlow '36, f, Chicago	50	54	154
Robert Kessler '36, f, Purdue	53	43	149
W. W. Whitlinger '36, g-f, O. S.	51	33	135
J. H. Barko '36, f, Iowa	52	30	134
F. E. Froschauer '35, f, Illinois	37	34	108
W. M. Kehrt '36, f, Indiana	41	17	99
K. W. Gunning '37, g, Indiana	38	23	99
R. W. Riegel '37, c, Illinois	37	24	98
N. T. Cottom '35, f-g, Purdue	34	28	96
G. O. Norman '35, c, Minnesota	32	29	93
George Roscoe '36, f-g, Minnesota	40	7	87
W. J. Stout '37, f, Indiana	33	18	84
I. J. Blackmer '35, c-f, Iowa	30	24	84
L. H. Fisher '35, f, Northwestern	31	21	83
N. R. DeMark '36, f, Wisconsin	32	19	83
J. B. Baker '36, f-g, Minnesota	31	21	83
W. J. Lang '36, g, Chicago	23	32	78
Sidney Rosenthal '36, f, Iowa	24	28	76
J. P. Wilson '35, f, Ohio State	33	9	75
F. F. Preboski '36, f, Wisconsin	28	19	75
H. A. Combes '37, c-g-f, Illinois	26	21	73
R. F. Poser '36, g, Wisconsin	29	13	71
N. Vance Jr. '37, g, Northw'n	23	18	64
James Seward '37, c, Purdue	25	14	64
W. H. H. Dye '37, g-c, Ohio State	21	21	63
J. W. Grimm '35, g, Iowa	24	12	60
E. H. Thomas '37, c, Ohio State	23	12	58
F. D. Fechtman '37, c, Indiana	22	14	58
L. W. Walker '36, g, Indiana	20	14	54
W. L. Henry '37, g, Illinois	17	18	52
E. B. Blume '37, f, Northwestern	18	16	52
Earl Meyers '37, f-g, Michigan	19	12	50
Edward Shaver '35, g, Purdue	12	25	49
R. W. Gutteschow '35, f-g, Illinois	16	11	43
Jess McAnally '37, c, Northw'st'n	16	11	43
Glen Downey '37, f-c-g, Purdue	17	8	42
O. E. McDonald '35, g, Wisconsin	14	12	40
Albert Bobby '37, g-f, Iowa	15	8	38
Mat'w Patanelli '37, g-c-f, Mich.	15	8	38
O. C. Peterson '36, c, Chicago	12	14	38
T. E. Flinn '36, f, Chicago	11	15	37
W. J. Beitner '35, g, Ohio State	14	5	33
Edward Steltzer '37, g-f, Minn.	12	9	33
C. W. Jones '37, c-f, Wisconsin	15	2	32
B. B. Laybourne '36, f, Ohio St.	11	8	30
A. L. Evans '36, g-f, Michigan	11	7	29
John Gee '37, c, Michigan	13	3	29
Irving Kupperberg '37, f-g, Minn.	11	5	27
R. S. Joslin '36, f-c, Michigan	10	7	27
C. P. Tamagno '36, c-f-g, Mich.	9	7	25
A. P. Kawal '35, g-f, Northw'st'n	9	6	24
H. C. Bender '37, g, Northwest'n	8	8	24
George Rudness '36, g, Mich.	8	7	23
A. H. Plummer '35, g-f, Michigan	9	4	22
Richard Seebach '35, g, Minn.	7	7	21
E. R. Stege '36, c, Wisconsin	7	7	21
H. V. Benham '36, f, Illinois	9	1	19
J. J. Jablonski '36, f, Michigan	7	4	18
Clifford Baumbach '37, g, Purdue	6	5	17
C. D. Pendergrast '36, f, N'west.	6	4	16
S. M. Kaplan '36, g, Chicago	5	5	15
C. G. Wallblom '36, f, Minnesota	4	6	14
Robert White '37, g, Purdue	5	4	14
J. T. Beynon '35, g-f, Illinois	4	6	14
R. K. Etnire '37, f-g, Indiana	5	4	14
F. G. Schwartz '36, f, Iowa	6	1	13
L. L. Dehner '37, c, Illinois	6	1	13
R. H. Hamann '36, f-g, Wis.	5	3	13
W. A. Garrett '37, f, Wisconsin	5	3	13
George Svendsen '36, g, Minn.	5	3	13
R. W. Eldred '36, g-c-f, Chicago	5	1	11
W. G. Duvall '37, f, Chicago	4	2	10
R. D. Oliver '35, g, Michigan	4	2	10
Edward Elliott '36, c, Purdue	4	1	9
W. E. Hosler '37, c, Indiana	4	0	8
G. B. Mercer '37, f, Northwest'n	4	0	8
Milton Rosenfeld '35, f, N'west	3	1	7
H. J. Braun '36, g, Illinois	2	3	7
Sam Busich '36, c, Ohio State	3	1	7
Inwood Smith '37, g, Ohio State	3	1	7
R. G. Weiss '36, g, Chicago	3	0	6
G. E. Tangeman '37, f, Iowa	3	0	6
M. J. Walsh '37, c, Iowa	3	0	6
August George '37, c, Ohio State	3	0	6
P. A. Wegner '36, g, Wisconsin	3	0	6
Robert Smith '37, f, Purdue	2	1	5
Ferris Jennings '37, g, Michigan	2	0	4
R. F. Dorsey '36, g, Chicago	1	2	4
R. L. Peters '37, f, Ohio State	2	0	4
T. H. Smith '35, f, Wisconsin	1	2	4
J. J. Vopicka '37, g, Illinois	0	4	4
C. C. Mills '35, f, Illinois	2	0	4
G. R. Jones '36, g, Northwestern	2	0	4
G. R. Barnum '35, g, Minnesota	1	2	4
G. N. Pritikin '37, f, Chicago	1	1	3
Harry Solomon '36, f-g, Mich.	0	3	3
G. B. Ford '36, g, Michigan	1	0	2
C. H. Owen '37, g, Ohio State	1	0	2
F. W. Kunkel '35, g, Iowa	1	0	2
J. O. Fuller '37, f, Wisconsin	1	0	2
R. W. Reinhart '37, g, Wisconsin	1	0	2
V. J. Craig '35, f, Purdue	1	0	2
R. L. Duncan '36, g, Purdue	1	0	2
H. A. Swanson '37, c, Illinois	1	0	2
R. J. Porter '35, c-g, Indiana	1	0	2
C. F. Scott '36, g, Indiana	1	0	2
M. S. Eiken '36, g, Minnesota	1	0	2
R. J. Antil '37, c, Minnesota	0	1	1
E. D. Freimuth '37, c, Minnesota	0	1	1
W. E. Kane '35, f, Minnesota	0	1	1
C. A. Mickelson '36, g, Illinois	0	1	1
J. B. Blout '37, f, Illinois	0	1	1
W. Gibbs '36, g, Illinois	0	1	1
R. M. Grieger '37, g, Indiana	0	1	1
W. C. Kerney '37, c, Wisconsin	0	1	1
M. Meade '35, g, Purdue	0	1	1
Murray '36, g, Purdue	0	1	1
J. H. Lindenmeyer '36, c, Iowa	0	1	1
Jack Teitelbaum '35, f, Michigan	0	1	1

Amusements
NEW YORK, N. Y.
MAX GORDON PRESENTS THE MUSICAL HIT "THE GREAT WALTZ" Production conceived and directed by HASSARD SHORT
Book by Moss Hart Music by Johann Strauss Dances by Albertina Rasch
THE CENTER THEA., 49th St. and 6th Ave.
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BOSTON
JORDAN HALL, Tonight, March 19
CERI DORSEY Soprano

Billy Knox Takes Lead in Singles of A. B. C. Tournament

American Bowling Congress Leaders

Five-Man Teams

The Shallcross Inks, Philadelphia	3014
Feldman's Liquor Store, Bayonne	3013
Dick Builders, Cleveland	2988
Schmidt's Garage, Cincinnati	2979
Fraze Funeral Home, Saginaw	2944

Doubles

B. Cook-R. Schlie, Cincinnati	1369
H. Darga-L. Dawonkowski, Detroit	1363
E. Fischer-W. Warren, New York	1336
A. Novitsky-J. Bartem, Hazelton	1336
E. Augustitus-L. Augustitus, Hazelton	1333

Singles

Billy Knox, Philadelphia	681
F. Schoen, Saginaw	676
J. Graziano, Carbondale	674
C. Mensenberg, Scranton	673
H. Kuhn, Erie	669

All Events

B. Cook, Cincinnati	1869
O. Kielwasser, Ann Arbor	1866
D. Gallott, Rochester	1856
A. Novitsky, Hazelton	1855
C. Mensenberg, Scranton	1850

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 19 (AP)—Billy Knox of Philadelphia, the first man ever to roll a 300-game in the American Bowling Congress, almost made history repeat yesterday as he took over first place in the singles competition with 681.

Knox opened his bowling in the individual event with nine straight strikes and came up to the tenth frame needing only three more strikes to land his second perfect game in the national pin classic. However, he was left with the No. 10 pin. The spare was made and he followed with a strike for 279. Games of 220 and 182 then were reported.

The Philadelphian also landed in a tie for sixth place in the all-events with 1844, being deadlocked with Matt Moro of Tarrytown. His totals were 612 in the five-man, 551 in the doubles and 681 in the singles.

Knox went ahead of Frank Schoen of Saginaw, Mich., who took 676. Since he hit his 300 in Toledo in 1913, Knox has missed chances to repeat on two occasions. In 1923 he won the all-events crown with 2019. Knox had to beat 275 to win and he came through with a 279.

He would have gone well over 700 today had it not been for a pair of splits in the last game. He lost at least 30 pins when he was left with 4—6 in the seventh and the 7—10 in the tenth.

Wes Hanna and David Garvey of Paterson, N. J., forced the only other change among the first 10 of the minor event by moving up to eighth place with 1218.

Buffalo Protests High-Scoring Game

NEW YORK, March 19 (AP)—Frankly suspicious of the now famous Cleveland-Syracuse game of last Sunday night, Frank P. Baird Jr., young millionaire owner of the Buffalo Bisons of the International League, says he is definitely through with professional hockey.

Baird declared that the game, which Syracuse won 13-7, thus enabling both Syracuse and Cleveland to qualify for the playoffs, shutting out Buffalo, was an "obvious deal," and that he was determined not to be associated with a sport where such a spectacle is countenanced.

The Buffalo owner accused the Syracuse team of lying back, allowing Cleveland to score at will in the last period of their game. In a telegram to Charles S. King, president of the league, he demanded that both Cleveland and Syracuse be dropped from the loop. The alternative, he said, would be Buffalo's withdrawal. It was after Baird had received a reply from King that he announced he was quitting professional hockey. King's telegram, as made public by Baird, said:

"Much grieved on receipt of your telegram. Will have both managers in my office tomorrow morning, but as nothing can be proved, nothing further can be done about the matter."

Later, in Windsor, King said he already had been in touch with Cecil (Babe) Dye, referee of the game, and that Dye reported nothing suspicious occurred.

"Dye said it was a wide-open game with scoring in large quantities," King declared. "He said Cleveland, apparently realizing it was well beaten, put on five forwards in a last desperate attempt to qualify for the playoffs."

King said that Baird's telegram "made no definite charge upon which action could be taken."

Meanwhile, heated denial of Baird's charges came from Harry Holmes and Eddie Powers, managers respectively of the Cleveland and Syracuse clubs.

FORT ERIE, Ont., March 19 (AP)—Members of the Buffalo International Hockey League Club, charging they had been eliminated from the playoffs by a "fiasco which was never known before in the history of professional hockey," last night petitioned the league to make a thorough investigation of circumstances surrounding Sunday night's Cleveland-Syracuse game.

"As a result of this fiasco," the players' petition said, "Frank Baird, owner of the Buffalo club, has threatened his withdrawal from the league, a move which would affect us directly and which would have a distinctly bad effect on professional hockey, not only in this but all leagues."

Should the league governors fail to take cognizance of the situation, the players added, "the general public is going to lose confidence in the game."

Preliminary Play-Off Dates

MONTREAL, March 19 (AP)—The Montreal Canadiens will meet the New York Rangers in New York March 24 in the first of a two-game, total-goals series for the right to advance to the semifinals of the Stanley Cup matches, Frank Calder, president of the National Hockey League, announced yesterday. The second game will be played here March 26. Dates for the series between the Montreal Maroons and the Chicago Blackhawks have not been settled, Calder said.

Yale Squad Elects Wilson

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 19 (AP)—Thomas E. Wilson '36S of West Haven, forward and center, was elected captain of the Yale basketball team for 1936 here yesterday. Out-of-town members of the squad wired in their votes. Ellis J. Staley Jr. '36 of Albany, N. Y., is to manage the team, while Albert J. Teble Jr. '37 of Buffalo, N. Y., won the assistant manager's competition.

Lenahan Leads Golf Field

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 19 (AP)—Ray Lenahan of Providence, R. I., yesterday led the field in the qualifying round of the Florida east coast championship over the St. Augustine links with a 35—38—73. Jack R. Ryerson of Cooperstown, N. Y., and H. A. Henderson of St. Augustine were in runnerup position with a pair of 74s.

Five Contenders In Third Round Of A. A. U. Basketball

DENVER, March 19 (AP) — Five contenders, including the favored Denver Pigs and the newly discovered southern Oregon Normal, watched from the sidelines today as 22 teams sought to follow them into the third round of the National A. A. U. Basketball Tournament.

None of the top-flight teams failed to pass the first round which was completed last night and none of the five second-round clashes on the same program produced an upset.

Southern Oregon, with an Afro-Indian center-forward combination, made an impressive showing in a 43-14 conquest of the Oklahoma Tire and Supply team from Tulsa. The victory placed them beside Utah Aggies, Rocky Mountain Conference champion, as a college outfit with a chance to win the title no schoolboys have taken since Washburn College of Topeka, Kas., was champion in 1925.

The powerful Pigs, heavy favorites, swamped Harkert's Hamburgers, Omaha, 46-14.

The Globe Refiners from McPherson, Kan., Missouri Valley A. A. U. league champions, who play with no apparent plan, met and conquered a team of the same order—Powers Shoe of Lehi, Utah, in a 38-37 game that had the Refiners worried for a while.

Kansas City's Stag Liners, beaten out of the Missouri Valley title by McPherson, recovered from a first half of indifferent passing and shooting, to oust the Cheyenne (Wyo.), W. O. W. Team, 48-35.

The Fort Collins (Colo.) Nash Quintet, featuring an all-star cast formerly with Colorado Aggies, barged into the third round in a 46-35 victory over the Weatherford (Okla.) Teachers.

Today's 11-game program which will reduce the field to 16 teams calls for the first appearance of the twice-champion Tulsa Oilers against Colorado College.

The smooth-passing college boys scored an impressive second round triumph over Sioux Falls (S. D.) College yesterday, 32-21.

Eastern Amateur Play On For Hockey Title

NEW YORK, March 19 (AP)—Six of the seven teams entered in the eastern division of the National A. A. U. hockey championships will open first round play in Madison Square Garden tonight.

The tournament will start with a match between the Metropolitan League All-Stars, a picked aggregation from the Metropolitan League, and the Maine Association Sextet, made up of players from the Lewiston Cyclones and the St. Doms teams.

The second match will pit the Metropolitan All-Stars, recruited from the outstanding American-born players of the Crescent-Hamilton and St. Nicks Clubs, against the Adirondack Association, a combination of the Lake Placid and Hamilton, N. Y., outfits.

The third game of the triple header will find the New England Association, composed chiefly of Boston Olympic Club players, against the Connecticut Association.

The seventh entrant, the Middle Atlantic Association team made up of players from the Hershey, Atlantic City and Philadelphia clubs, drew a first-round bye and will not be seen in action until tomorrow night. The tournament closes Thursday.

Lefthanders Meet April 3

HARTFORD, Conn., March 19 (AP)—The 60 members of the Connecticut Left-Handed Golf Association will hold their first annual meeting at the Wethersfield Country Club, Wethersfield, April 3 at 8 p. m. The association expects to enlist more than 150 southpaw golfers before the season gets under way. Plans for a tournament schedule which will include a state championship will be made at the meeting. The association will affiliate with the Connecticut Golf Association in the spring. Lou Little, Columbia football coach, is an honorary member.

Helena Meyer Wins Foils Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Helena Meyer won the Bay Section women's open foils championship here recently at the Funke Academy. Miss Meyer formerly held the European and world championships. Hazel Murray and Birdie Boyles qualified with Miss Meyer for the Pacific coast foils championship, to be held April 5, 6 and 7.

Vancouver Star Wins Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Mrs. R. Burch of Vancouver recently won the British Columbia table tennis championship, defeating Betty Howe of Seattle, Wash., in the final, 19—21, 21—18, 26—18, 26—24, 21—18.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Great Indoor Season Closes

LAST Saturday saw the indoor track and field season of 1935 come to a close, and we do not hesitate in declaring it was one of if not the greatest that has yet been held in the United States. As a rule, the competition in the individual events was very keen, and, when it comes to a matter of breaking records, it was a record-breaker itself. National and world schoolboy, college and A. A. U. marks fell by the wayside in more than one meet. It will be surprising if some of those stars who hung up records indoors do not come through with new marks when they get into the various outdoor championships late this spring and summer. Their work will be closely watched because next year will find Uncle Sam trying to win another Olympic championship and the bulk of the burden will rest on the shoulders of the athletes who do the best work this summer.

Six World's Records Fall

No less than six new world's indoor marks were set up during the season, and one of them replaced a mark which had withstood the best runners for no less than 13 years. To Glenn V. Cunningham goes chief honors, as he made a new record of 3m. 50.5s. for the 1500-meter run and 2m. 10.3s. for the 1000-yard run, the latter taking the place of the 2m. 12s. made by Harold C. Cutbill back in 1922. Charles C. Hornbostel made a new mark of 1m. 11.3s. for the 600-yard run, while a schoolboy named Ted Ellison made a new mark of 22.2s. for the 220-yard dash. The two other records were made in jump and weight events. Henry Dreyer of Rhode Island State College made a new 35-pound weight throw of 57ft. 9in., and Jesse Owens of Ohio State University did 25ft. 9in. in the running broad jump. No doubt some of these records will be giving way to new marks almost before we realize it, but we are predicting that more than one of them will stand for several years to come.

Cunningham the Star of Stars

Cunningham is certainly entitled to be classed as the star of stars for this year. Breaking Cutbill's 13-year-old record and then winning the one-mile run in 4m. 14.5s. the same evening show that the former Kansas flier is the greatest middle-distance runner the United States has today, and we question if there is any runner in the world who can defeat him at any distance from 1000 yards to one mile, inclusive. It is too bad that this should not have been an Olympic year, as Uncle Sam could certainly have used Cunningham to advantage. It is also to be hoped that the Kansan will be in as good or better form next year than he has been during 1935, for, if he is, there is every reason to expect that the United States will win the first 1500-meter Olympic title it has held since Mel Sheppard won that event in the games at London in 1908. This event has always been rated as one of the most prized of all track races, and it would certainly be a fitting climax to one of the greatest of running careers for Cunningham to break the tape in the Olympic 1500-meter run of 1936.

Sporting Around the Hub

STANFORD UNIVERSITY will send Capt. Bob Foster, the greatest breaststroke swimmer ever developed on the Pacific Coast, to the National Collegiate A. A. swimming meet, which will be held in the Harvard University pool on March 29 and 30. Foster will be accompanied on the eastern trip by Coach Ernst Brandsten. Foster is the Pacific coast intercollegiate champion and Pacific Association A. A. U. champion in the breaststroke. He is also the holder of the American record at 440 yards in a 20-yard pool. His mark is 6m. 5.7s. He holds the Pacific coast intercollegiate record at 200 yards at 2m. 25.4s. In his four years as an undergraduate, Foster has never been beaten and recently he defeated John Paulsen, Southern California star and member of the 1932 American Olympic team.

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University of Washington is sending Jack Medica, its outstanding 220-yard freestyle and 440-yard freestyle swimmer, to the Harvard Pool for the national meet. Medica holds the world record in the 400-yard swim and it is expected that he will further reduce the quarter-mile mark in the fast Harvard pool. Additionally, the National Association expects that Coach Fred Cady of Southern California will come East with Olli Huler, 440-yard freestyle swimmer, and John Paulsen, 220-yard freestyle swimmer. Huler is another outstanding quarter-miler and is considered almost on a par with Medica.

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Much has been written about the galaxy of stars of the ice who are coming to Boston for the "World's Fair" skating carnival at the Boston Arena next Friday and Saturday evenings. This coming carnival is the most pretentious ever attempted by the local club. In addition to the Europeans, Maxie Herber, Ernst Baier, Vivi-Ann Hulten, Idi Papez and Karl Zwack, there is another skater who perhaps is the most remarkable of the lot. He is Richard H. Cole of Brockton, who is still starring as a skater at the age of 82 years. Cole is a typical New Englander. He was born in Houlton, Maine, on July 30, 1853. For the last half century he has lived in Brockton. He is going to appear in the "Barn Dance" number at the coming carnival. It will be quite a thrill to see this gentleman whirling about on his skates, which, by the way, are of an ancient vintage, having been made in 1873.

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It will be just a matter of completing the regular hockey schedule at the Boston Garden tonight. All playoff positions definitely have been clinched, so tonight's affair between the Boston Bruins and Montreal Maroons really has no significance. Since Maroons often have been selected as the team to beat in the coming playoffs, Boston fans welcome the opportunity to scrutinize them once more before the finals. Alex Motter, Cub center, will substitute for the injured Paul Haynes on the third line. St. Louis will play at Toronto and Chicago at Canadiens tonight to wind up the 1934-35 regular schedule of the National Hockey League.

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Entries for the New England women's indoor tennis championship singles, to be played at the Longwood Covered Courts, Chestnut Hill, Mass., will close on March 23. The tourney opens the week of March 25 and closes on the thirtieth. Entries in women's doubles must be filed by March 25, and the mixed doubles entries by March 26. An entry fee of $1 a player in each event is required. Entries may be sent to the Longwood Covered Courts, Chestnut Hill, or to Mrs. George W. Wightman, 1 Charles Street, Brookline, Mass., accompanied with entry fee.

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The New England open badminton championships will be held on the University Club courts March 28, 29 and 30. This year's tourney will be the second, and a representative group of the best players in the United States and Canada are expected to compete. Entries close March 26 at the University Club, Boston. Rod Phelman, Canadian ace, has filed his entry. Boston will have a number of strong players in the women's championship in Priscilla Bartol, Fanny C. Curtis, Mary Whittemore and Elizabeth Smith.

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Five squash racquets tourneys get under way at Massachusetts Institute of Technology this week. Twenty-two players, headed by Gilbert Hunt, national indoor junior tennis champion, Thomas Terry and Carlos Cebollos, members of the varsity squash team, have signed up for the Emerson Cup play, the only tournament open to the undergraduate body. The junior varsity tournament has attracted 15 players, and a special interfraternity tournament has been started. The freshmen and the commuters have their own tournaments.

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The thirty-ninth annual championship swimming meet of the Brookline Swimming Club will be held on Friday night at the Brookline Public Baths. Four sectional championships in addition to five other events have been scheduled. The title events for men will be the senior New England 500-yard freestyle, junior 300-yard relay and junior 300-yard medley relay. The one title event listed for women will be the senior 220-yard freestyle race, which Alice Bridges will defend.

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Alfred Arndt, South Dakota State star tackle for the last three years, has been signed by the Boston Redskins to play professional football next fall. Arndt will be graduated in June. He is one inch under six feet and weighs 210 pounds.

Over the Net

CANADA is sending a tennis team of four or five players to the British Isles this summer instead of competing for the Davis Cup, the team consisting of two women and two or three men. The two women stars are both from Vancouver. They are Caroline Deacon, Canadian singles champion, and Eleanor Young, Canadian doubles champion with Miss Deacon, who is also the junior champion of the Dominion. The men chosen for the team are M. Laird Watt and Robert D. Murray of Montreal. Marcel Rainville of Montreal, the Canadian singles champion, may also make the trip, which will last about three months. Besides playing at Wimbledon, the Canadian tourists will take part in many other tournaments in both Scotland and England.

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Vancouver will stage the Western Canada grass courts tennis championships July 15-20, and Victoria will play host to the British Columbia championships, July 22-27. Victoria has put in a bid for the Canadian national championships and is practically certain of getting them. If successful, Victoria will stage the Dominion championships simultaneously with the British Columbia tournament. Jericho Club, Vancouver, will be the scene of the British Columbia clay courts championships, July 29 to Aug. 3. The Pacific northwest senior sectional tournament will be played at Tacoma, Wash., Aug. 5-10. The California Tennis Association has indicated that it will send some of its junior stars, including C. Gene Mako and J. Donald Budge, to Victoria if that city is awarded the Canadian national tourney.

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Francis X. Shields, America's third ranking tennis star, now under a long-term contract with a Hollywood film company, recently won the men's singles final in the Los Angeles Tennis Club closed tournament. He defeated Jack P. Tidball, former intercollegiate champion from University of California at Los Angeles, 6—4, 6—3. Shields put on pressure in the first set when the score was 4-all. He came from behind to win the second set after Tidball led at 3—2. The women's singles final was won by Gracyn W. Wheeler of Santa Monica, who had to play an extra set to defeat Theodosia Smith, 6—1, 4—6, 8—6. Tidball and Leonard Patterson, topseeded, captured the doubles title. They defeated Norval Craig and Solly Baiano, 6—0, 6—3. Carolin A. Babcock and Dr. Gerald Bartosh teamed to win the mixed doubles crown, defeating Josephine N. Cruickshank and Val Cress, 6—3, 6—1. Lawrence Nelson, Los Angeles High School star, walked into the junior boys' championship when Joseph Hunt, the United States boy champion, reported an hour late for their title match.

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A Harvard-Yale tennis team will play an Oxford-Cambridge squad in England in July. Three members of the Harvard varsity net team will be chosen along with three members of the Yale squad. This will mark the second visit for a Harvard-Yale team to England. A similar trip was taken in 1931 and proved successful. Harry L. Cowles, Harvard coach, announced that the Crimson players will be selected in June on a basis of all-round ability shown during the playing of the regular schedule.

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Russell Ball '37 of Northwestern University recently won the Chicago indoor tennis championship at the Broadway Armory. Ball defeated Thane Halsted, champion of Illinois, in a straight-set final, 6—1, 6—3, 6—4. In the women's singles final, Louise Hofmeister, western women's indoor champion, won the Windy City title, defeating Bernice Ayer, 6—3, 6—3. Russell and George Ball, brothers, captured the Chicago city doubles crown, beating Halsted and Frank O'Connell in five sets, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3.

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A German tennis star, Wolfgang Blaum, recently won the Isthmian tennis championship at Balboa, Canal Zone. Blaum defeated a Japanese player, Seziko Yoshikawa, 6—3, 6—1, 6—2, in the final.

Where to Go for Luncheon · Tea · Dinner In Europe
FRANCE
PARIS
Le Grand Vatel 275 rue Saint Honore High Class Restaurant Renowned Cuisine Ask for the story of VATEL
The Smart Set Goes to RUMPELMAYER 9, FAUBOURG, SAINT-HONORE Teas and Lunches—Cakes and Candies
NICE (French Riviera)
Le Caneton 15 rue Alexandre-Mari CENTER OF NICE Refined French and Russian Cooking Management ex: CANETON, PARIS
SPAIN
MADRID
AMAYA (on first floor) Carrera de San Jeronimo, 5, 7, y 9
MADRID CAPITOL Avenida Eduardo Dato Wonderful view over Madrid. Very reasonable prices. Management: Pablo Kessler, founder of "SAVOY"
BARCELONA
Restaurant AERO Lunch & Dinner in the Tower at the Port: Torre Jaime I WONDERFUL VIEW In town: BAVIERA 7 Rambla Canaletas
CORDOBA
RESTAURANT OF HOTEL SIMON
SEGOVIA
RESTAURANT OF THE HOTEL COMERCIO

Union Carbide Corp. Earnings for 1934 Total $20,277,443

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 19 — The Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation reports for 1934, after all charges and reserves for depreciation and depletion, a net income of $20,277,443, equal to $2.25 a share on 9,000,743 shares of capital stock outstanding. This compares with net income for 1933 of $14,172,827, or $1.57 a share on the same number of shares in 1933.

The dividend rate was increased from 25 cents a share per quarter to 35 cents effective with the dividends payable July 2, 1934, and to 40 cents effective April 1, 1935.

The consolidated balance sheet of the company as of Dec. 31, 1934, shows current assets of $74,888,351, and current liabilities of $12,009,815 as compared with $70,229,625 and $8,883,976 at the close of 1933.

Harvard's New Deal Football Under Way

With a record turnout of 120 candidates, Harvard's "New Deal" football opened its spring practice under Coach Richard C. (Dick) Harlow in the Briggs Baseball Cage, Soldiers Field, yesterday. While the first day's work was naturally rather light and confined to elementary work, the speed with which it was conducted and the spirit shown by candidates and coaches marked it as the best opening spring practice that has ever been held at Harvard.

Coach Harlow had as assistants Mike Palm and Rae Crowther, two of those he has selected as his regular assistants, and Wesley Fesler, Clifford Gallagher, Joe Hill, Harold Cox and James L. Knox, who were members of last year's coaching staff. The last five are helping during the spring, and it is possible that some of them may be named at the end of the spring work to assist Harlow next fall.

As is usually the case in Spring practice, there were a few of the leading football players absent yesterday. George Ford and Fred Moseley, two backfield stars, were not dressed for practice, Ford being out with a bad knee and Moseley resting after a hard season at hockey. Arthur Oakes, captain of last fall's freshman team and a brilliant forward passer, and Ham Turner, a fine line prospect, were other leaders who did not appear. Two stars of 1933 who were ineligible last year were on hand in the persons of Francis J. Lane and Cedric Janien.

College Fencing Result

West Point 13, Rollins 8.

College Basketball Result

Pittsburgh 38, West Virginia 22.

Where to Go for Luncheon · Tea · Dinner In Europe
SPAIN
VALLADOLID RESTAURANT Hotel De France CUISINE SOIGNEE
GIBRALTAR The Imperial Tea Rooms CANDIES, CAKES, ICES
ENGLAND LONDON
MAJESTIC Well cooked 3-course Luncheon 1/9
THISTLE TEA ROOMS LUNCHEONS HIGH TEAS
STEWART'S RESTAURANTS Quality Food at Modern Prices
CORNER RESTAURANT LUNCHEONS AND DINNERS
Craig's Court Restaurant WHITEHALL, LONDON, S. W.
WHEN patronizing the restaurants and tea rooms advertised in these columns please mention the Monitor

Eccles Opposes Taxes Increased

Maine Stands Firm on Tariffs

Deal for West Point Charged

The Washington Day with The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 19—It was the buck private's day in Washington. While the House was swiftly moving to vote of a $2,000,000,000 veterans' bonus, the Nye munitions investigating committee was presenting to President Roosevelt a drastic plan for limiting war profits to the lowest minimum, and preventing war by "paying as you go."

These developments, coupled with an outward attitude of extreme caution at White House and State Department toward the European crisis, indicated how extremely different Washington is as a wrold capital from the Old World centers which today are seething with anxious uncertainty. Washington was more interested in voting two billions for an old war than in considering the threat of a new one.

Simultaneously, the Administration pushed its prosecution or investigation of two prominent Democratic office-holders, Gov. Martin L. Davey and his party agents in Ohio, Representative John H. Hoeppie of California, in Washington. The odd political situation points to a Roosevelt appeal for nonpartisan support in coming months and next year's campaign for re-election.

Taxes in Prosperity: During the prosperous 1920 decade, official policy was continually to lower taxes—particularly income taxes. And when depression struck, the taxes began going up.

Today Marriner S. Eccles, governor of the Federal Reserve Board, struck hard at this theory of public financing before the House Banking and Currency Committee. He stoutly opposed any rise in taxes at the present time—a view in which he is joined by the average taxpayer—but elaborated his ideas for sweeping taxes intended to distribute income and purchasing power during brighter weather.

Income tax increases today, Mr. Eccles said, would be of no particular help to the country economically. The only way out of the depression, he insisted, is to continue vast "budget plus" expenditures for unemployment aid relief until such time as private credit expands to take up the slack in work.

"The time to increase income taxes is when incomes are such that taxes produce substantial revenues," Mr. Eccles said during questioning on monetary policy matters in connection with the omnibus banking bill.

"A substantial increase in taxes at the present time, if it pulls into the Treasury money which would be spent and thus reduce private spending, would be of no particular help," he said.

The Governor reiterated his stand against inflation as a "cure-all." "I do not believe it is easy to get inflation," he said. "Efforts have been made for several years to get it, but we're as far from it now as two or three years ago.

"Unless people without money or jobs are put in possession of money so means of payment can be increased, and unless those with money will spend money, we can't get inflation.

"It can't be gotten purely by legislative changes—by silver legislation by changing the gold content of the dollar—unless spending and jobs are induced. Otherwise you don't increase the volume or velocity of money."

To Bar Canadian Trade: New England, Republican and Democrat alike, stood today against any tariff reductions on products produced in these states which might be placed in the Canadian-American reciprocal trade agreement. Whereas yesterday lumbermen from the Pacific Coast urged that entry be provided into Canadian and British commonwealth markets, today New England was for closing any further entrance into the United States.

Gov. Louis J. Brann (D.) of Maine, that State's two Republican Senators, Wallace H. White Jr. and Frederick Hale, said that tariffs on Maine products would be very injurious to the State. Representative A. Piatt Andrew (R) of Massachusetts submitted a petition signed by Senators and Representa tives of both parties in New England urging added protection for the ocean fishing industry and opposing any tariff reductions.

Governor Brann declared that the effects of any new apertures in the tariff wall would be very grave for Maine. He pointed out the overproduction of potatoes, and said the State's wood products industries were in a very serious situation because of high costs under NRA codes.

"The codes, so far as the small industries of Maine are concerned, have been absolutely detrimental," he insisted. Again this Democratic Governor urged added protection against imports.

The Governor had called upon President Roosevelt yesterday, doubtless to convey the same story and to talk "Quoddy," the tide power project now hanging in the balance. In the face of New England's opposition, and the added voices which are expected from many other producing centers, the chances for a meaningful Canadian trade agreement are admittedly slim.

Buying a Commission: In the armies of the eighteenth century officers normally obtained their commissions by buying them outright. But since the practice was never generally accepted in the armed services of the United States even at the beginning, and certainly not now, more than usual excitement has been occasioned by the indictment of a member of Congress on a charge of selling a West Point appointment. There are some irregularities permitted under the congressional code of ethics, but not this one.

The allegation is that Representative John Hoeppie (D) of California obtained an appointment to West Point for James W. Ives of Baltimore after the latter had given a $1000 promissory note to Mr. Hoeppie's son. Ives withdrew his application for admission to the academy before taking the examination and subsequently took the case to the adjutant general's office at the War Department.

Members of Congress deeply regretted the incident. It is assumed that the great majority exercise much care that there shall be no irregularities in their appointments to the two service academies. One such allegation, however, tends to throw the system of recruitment under public suspicion.

Both Mr. Hoeppie and his son have been indicted by the local grand jury. The former denies any knowledge of the incident and implies that the imputation results from personal animosity and politics. The son is in Tuscon, Ariz.

Bonus: House leadership almost in so many words stepped aside today and told the House to have a four-day picnic with what it likes best to talk about—the soldiers' bonus. There actually is very little need of talking. The House is going to pass a bonus bill by a large majority.

But with eyes on the coming elections many members wish their solicitude for the soldiers to appear at length in the Congressional Record. More than that, there are a half dozen different versions of bonus legislation, each backed by a member loath to yield to any other in his zeal for the bonus cause.

Which explains why the Democratic leadership provided one of the most liberal special rules in modern parliamentary history for guiding the bonus. Adopted without dissent it provides 10 hours of debate on the proposed bill and absolute freedom during the process for full House choice of the particular bill it prefers. Since the 10 hours will be followed by debate on all amendments, on any one of which each member may speak for five minutes, it is not expected that the final vote will be reached before Friday.

Patience Rewarded: Maj. Gen. Adolphus Washington Greely who half a century ago was "lost" in the arctic and rescued with the seven explorers remaining out of his brave band of 25, is about to receive the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Congress voted the award yesterday as General Greely sat in the quaint little Georgetown house which his landscape-designing daughter renovated a few years ago.

Fifty-four years ago, before the north pole was discovered, the General led an expedition into the frozen northland to establish circumpolar stations for the collection of data that might lead to locating the pole. Their ship was crushed between the ice. Two relief expeditions searched in vain before a third found the survivors after they had been without food for 42 hours.

Today the General's thinking is still active. He keeps posted on current events through the newspapers, the radio and his many friends who come to visit him. When reporters called to tell him about the medal Congress had voted to bestow on him, he wanted to talk about the perturbing news concerning the rearming of Germany.

General Greely's native State, Massachusetts, honored him with a medal soon after his rescue. California did so a few years later. Now, he will have the belated recognition of the whole nation.

Federal Dragnet Sweeps Up Scum Of Underworld

2389 Alleged Criminals of All Kinds Already On the Beach

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—The Government today sought gangland dens, hunted for moonshiners' hidden nests and swept the seas for smugglers in its announced intention of putting the "fear of the revenue officer" into the hearts of criminals.

Using fast radio trucks and airplanes, treasury agents, aided by state and local police, yesterday captured a mountaineer wanted for the wounding of a federal officer and the killing of an Alexandria, Va., policeman.

The mountaineer — bearded Thomas Quisenberry, possessor of a deadly aim with a powerful rifle—was found asleep in a ditch near Leesburg, Virginia, after a long search through the tree-studded slopes of Catoctin Mountains. Earlier, agents said, he had exchanged more than 50 shots with pursuing officers, one of which killed Clarence J. McClary of the Alexandria police force.

Word of Quisenberry's capture was flashed to Washington by a radio truck which had been used in the search. Only a short time before Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. had received a report that 2389 persons had been arrested since the nation-wide anti-crime drive started Friday, including alleged bootleggers, dope peddlers and smugglers. The alcohol tax unit, secret service, coast guard, narcotics squad and even the intelligence division of the Bureau of Internal Revenue continued to participate. The coast guard boarded 1660 vessels in two days and assessed fines of $12,150.

The warfare on crime extended to states and local communities, a notable instance of which was Texas drive, by the use of rangers, against wide-open saloons and gambling places.

Quisenberry, the mountaineer captured in Virginia, was suspected of wounding George Kirkpatrick, a federal agent, Saturday. McClary was in a party of officers combing the Virginia hills and mountains for the operator of an illicit still.

Lottery Racket Shifts To Mississippi Valley

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—A shift in the concentration area of the foreign lottery racket from New England and New York to the Mississippi Valley was revealed at the Post Office Department today.

This disclosure came as the drive to stamp out enterprises of this character became more intense. Officials said that normally about 40,000 tickets a week are sold in that sector but that recent sales campaigns have increased the figure.

The lottery operators are believed to maintain headquarters in Toronto and Windsor, Ontario, and in Havana.

Barksdale Field In Louisiana Gets Air Defense Wing

Forms Third Unit in Air Force's Quick Mobilization Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHREVEPORT, La.—Sky frontiers of the Southwest have been brought under a new and more powerful defense as the War Department formally adopted Gen. Douglas MacArthur's new GHQ air force.

A modernly equipped fighting wing of eight tactical squadrons and two service squadrons has been mobilized here at Barksdale Field for the purpose of protecting the nation, with two other wings, from attacks.

The recently completed $7,000,000 flying field here was designated home of the third wing of the new air force with plans of the War Department to establish a new air force, having as its main objective quick and efficient mobilization. Two other wings were designated in the plan, the first wing at Hamilton Field, California, and the second wing, which will serve as headquarters of the air force, at Langley Field, Virginia.

To insure quick and efficient mobilization of power in the Southwest, the air force has mobilized here the twentieth pursuit group and the third attack group. The twentieth came three years ago from Mather Field, California. The attack group completed last week its transfer from Fort Crockett, near Galveston, Texas. Each group is composed of four tactical squadrons and one service squadron.

Col. Gerald C. Brant, former member of the general staff and commander of numerous air corps stations during his career, was selected as commander of the new wing. He was drafted from the command of the twelfth observation group at Brooks Field, San Antonio, Texas.

Fifteen hundred officers and enlisted men make up the wing's personnel, using more than 100 fighting craft of the latest type—the new low-wing attack and pursuit planes, capable of cruising speeds ranging from 180 to 220 miles per hour.

Both attack and pursuit planes are radio equipped, using the latest devices of giving and receiving commands and weather data while in flight. Powerful ground sets are used by both groups, making it possible for group commanders to converse with their flight leaders in the air or on cross country.

Every possible change has been made in order to develop the wing into a quick moving unit, thereby meeting requirements of the new GHQ air force.

Insulls Go Free Of State Charges

CHICAGO, March 19 (AP)—Samuel and Martin Insull walked into Judge Cornelius J. Harrington's court yesterday and a few minutes later walked out again free men, so far as state criminal charges against them are concerned.

The Insulls arrived in taxicabs only a few minutes before court convened at 10 o'clock, in company with their attorneys, Eli Aaron, John E. Northrup and Floyd Thompson. In high spirits, they chatted constantly with their counsel.

When the court was called to order, Assistant State's Attorneys John O'Hara and William Lancaster moved to nolle prosse the last charge. It involved the alleged embezzlement of $104,722 from the Mississippi Valley Utilities Investment Company, one of the Insull financial concerns.

Policy Is Said to Cost $100,000,000 Annually

NEW YORK, March 18 (AP)—The New York county grand jury opened its third week of investigation into vice and graft conditions today with J. Richard Davis, counsel to Dutch Schultz, expected to appear as the most important witness of the day.

Mr. Davis' testimony before Commissioner of Accounts Paul Blanchard's inquiry into the policy racket focused administrative attention on the extent of the underworld income from vice and gambling rackets. Mr. Davis estimated the policy "take" at more than $100,000,000 a year.

Florida Clean-Up Fails, Thus Far Does Little

MIAMI, Fla., March 18 (AP)—After five trials, Florida is without a conviction from the mid-winter grand jury indictments to "clean up" reported conditions here. Several cases are still to be tried, however. So far, court actions have brought no convictions, five acquittals and one mistrial. Three cases were nolle prossed and one indictment was quashed.

School Costs Compared By Charlotte, N. C., Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Figures showing the comparative cost of schools in 1933-34 in a group of southern communities were released by a citizen's committee that is sponsoring a proposed 25 cent tax on a $100 valuation for the schools of Charlotte. Schools accounted for included those of Spartanburg, Greenville, Columbia, Charleston, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Norfolk, Lynchburg, Roanoke, Richmond and Charlotte. Of these, the schools of Charlotte had the shortest term. Roanoke was next, with eight and three fourths months; other schools had as many as nine months, and Norfolk had 10 months.

The lowest per pupil cost on the basis of enrollment was in Charlotte, where the cost was $19 per pupil, with 17,993 boys and girls enrolled, and an operating expense of $343,692. Next was Spartanburg; with 7357 pupils, operating expense of $205,679 and per pupil cost of $28.

Print Both Sides of Story, Iowa Assembly Tells Press

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 19 (AP)—The State Assembly yesterday adopted a resolution to provide that newspapers print "both sides of a question at issue," or announce they were "printing opinion, not news."

Papers refusing to "carry both sides" of an issue would be required by the resolution to "announce and carry at the head of the news column that they are printing opinion and not news." Approval completes legislative action. No penalty provision was included in the resolution, but it was intimated that laws could be enacted if the papers did not comply.

They Are Built for Swift Pursuit

U. S. Army Air Corps Photo

Latest Types of Army Planes

Top: Latest Pursuit Planes Lined Up for Inspection. Lower Right: The Very Latest in Pursuit Ships, an All-Metal Single Seater.

War Finance Plan Takes Salaries in Excess of $10,000

(Continued from Page 1)

to the committee, is that in the next war we pay as we fight. This means that the war will be paid for out of taxation as far as that is possible.

"In 1917 and 1918 we had our war and sent the bills to our children and grandchildren. In the next war we must resolve, as intelligent as well as civilized beings, that while one portion of the population—the army—fights in the field, the other portion at home will pay the bills.

"We cannot, as we did in the last war, send our young men to fight our battles and then help them by lending them the money for the fight."

Since war would be financed by current taxes, the report recommended that income taxes be paid quarterly and not until a year later or after the war is over.

"To the taxpayer this will be somewhat more troublesome, but not more troublesome than going over the top or living in the mud and muck of a rat-and-louse-infested trench," it was said.

Special provision would be made in the law to attempt to frustrate evasions. The "pink slip" law making tax returns public would be restored immediately for all incomes during the emergency and salary reports be opened to the Government for inspection.

Under power to conscript necessary industries, the president and any officers of a company designated by the President of the United States would be inducted into the military establishment of the United States at a rank not higher than that of colonel and paid usual army pay.

Obey, or Be Courtmartialed

He might be permitted to remain in his managerial capacity or might be withdrawn for active duty. For attempts to defeat the laws he could be courtmartialed.

A war commodities commission would be established to govern prices to purchase products from producers and allocate them to processors. The President, it is pointed out, is already empowered to close securities exchanges during war.

Another agency would regulate new financing during war time, with power to refuse financing to industries not essential to the carrying out of the war. No persons connected with any houses of issue or corporations interested in such operations would be permitted to hold any position in connection with such an agency.

President Almost Supreme

The President would be given power to commandeer any industry, system of transportation or power, public services of every sort, upon payment of proper compensation, where this is considered essential to the success of the war.

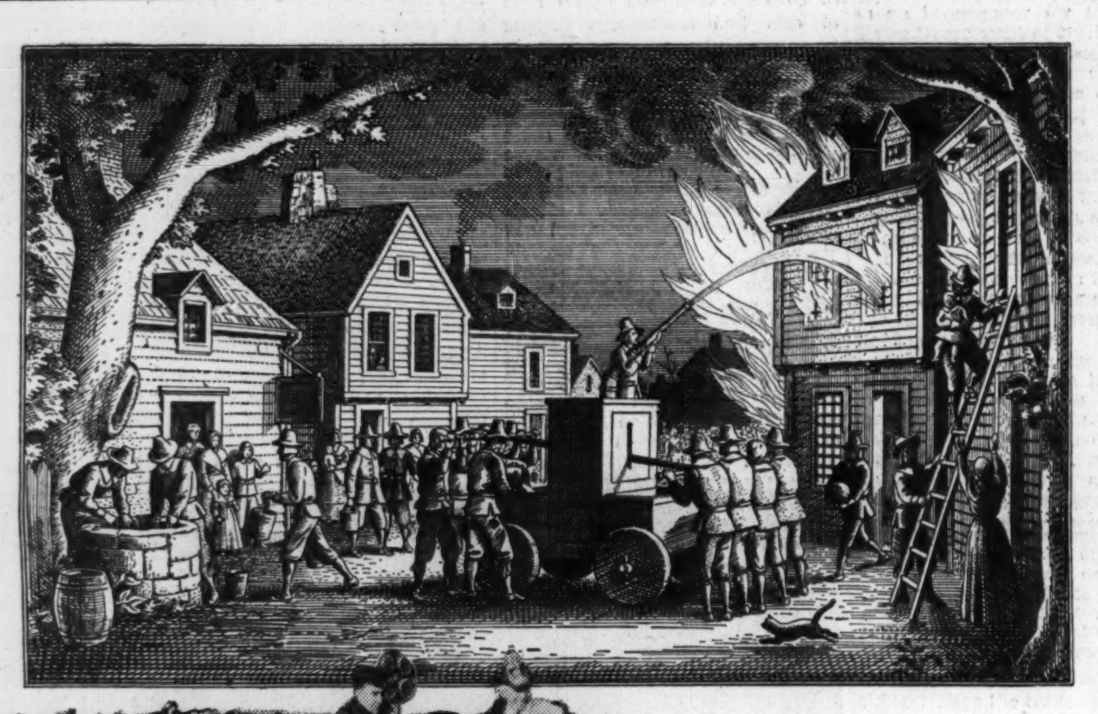
Although price fixing is declared to be a minor part of the plan, the President is given power to set up agencies to license industries, manage a system of priorities in purchasing, fixing and prices etc.

In conclusion, the report, pointing out that post-war inflation "may be as full of peril for the Republic as the war itself," recommends that emergency powers continue after the war unended by Congress.

If necessary, an amendment to the Constitution should be adopted immediately to permit Congress to act in war time free from the limitations of the Fifth Amendment concerning the taking of property without due process of law, the committee proposed.

Siren Retired After 35 Years

The "wildcat" siren which for 35 years gave the alarm when youths escaped from Kansas reformatory has been replaced and made into a flower pot which was presented to the wife of Superintendent Noah Wiggins.



An original fire bucket used as protection for the Massachusetts Bank.

When Boston fought its fires with a hand tub

In 1678 Boston's citizens decided that fire protection was a civic responsibility. Accordingly, an engine was ordered from England and one Thomas Atkins, carpenter, was engaged to be its keeper.

By 1784, when this bank opened its doors, fire fighting was a red-blooded sport. Every home was equipped with its gaily painted leather buckets and the roster of fire companies discloses the names of Boston's social leaders of the day.

Today Boston may well be proud of its fire-fighting organization. Sixteen hundred and fifty trained men, with over two hundred motor vehicles carrying the latest equipment, can reach any endangered section of the city in a matter of minutes.

A fleet of fire boats guards the water front, any one of which can hurl six thousand gallons a minute on smouldering wharf or ship.

And a most convincing proof of Boston's fire-fighting fitness is the steadily decreasing figure of fire losses.

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Schools—Colleges
Home Study

The Home Room Period—Keynote of School Day

Parents—Teachers
Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Programs for the Home Room

Period Encouraging Group Activity and Initiative

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Newt—, Mass.

IN THE organization of most American public and private schools today there is a period set aside for special activities of the "Home Room." The length of time and the number of times per week varies, but it is increasingly apparent that educational leaders are coming to regard the home room as the focal point of the school's morale. More and more schools are devoting a daily period to these all-important activities.

What are the reasons for an organized home room period? From an experience of several years' active work in preparing programs and organizing home room activities, the following reasons stand out: First, a happy, vital, stimulating program sets the "tone" of the school for the day; second, a good program gets the majority of pupils into its activities and makes the pupils feel they are an active factor in school activities; third, it develops confidence and initiative; fourth, it teaches organized group activity or co-operation; fifth, it develops both leaders and followers.

It should be emphasized that the role in this morning period, the teacher ought to be in the rear of the room, ready to guide and stimulate, but never taking the reins from the driver.

Typical Period

Let us watch a typical home room period in operation. When the bell rings, the president and secretary of the class are at a front table. The president calls the meeting to order. The attendance was checked just before the bell rang, so no time is taken. The group repeats the Lord's Prayer, then the group repeats one of the Psalms or he reads a Bible selection; the flag salute is given; the secretary's report of the previous day's activity is read, corrected if necessary, and approved. Perhaps the various committees give reports. (Each well organized room will have such committees as Housekeeping, Citizenship, Bulletin Board, Program.) Then the group is ready to consider the program of the day. Perhaps the general topic is "Moving Pictures." On the previous day, the president appointed a member of the group to look up the historical development of moving pictures. The pupil appointed very likely mentioned this to his social studies teacher who permitted the pupil to spend a period in the library getting material. This material will then serve a double purpose. It will be used as a topic in a social studies discussion, and will serve as a background for the home room period. After this historical sketch is given, the president reads several questions that the pupils in the home room program committee have prepared. And it is in these questions that the success or failure of a program lies. Trite, academically worded questions destroy interest. Challenging, stimulating questions, not outside the pupils' experience will stimulate discussion. Consider a few poor questions on "Moving Pictures." 1. Are all moving pictures good? 2. Why do you like comedies best? 4. Are you old enough to go to the movies regularly? 5. Which comes first, movies or home work? Questions like these arouse no interest. They destroy any chance of success the program may have.

On the other hand, ask questions like these and watch the result:

1. Which is better amusement, the movies or the newspaper funnies?
2. Why do you like the movies?
3. What have you learned from the movies that you have not learned in school?
4. Would you like movies in school regularly? Why?
5. What is visual education? If you were studying about Denmark, for example, what could a moving picture teach better than a printed page?
6. How could music and art be taught by moving pictures?
7. What pictures have you seen that taught geography, customs, and life of other peoples?
8. How can moving pictures help make the nations of the world understand one another?
9. Who are the best actors and actresses today?
10. On a slip of paper, write the names of the five best pictures you have ever seen. (A committee will tabulate the results and give them the next day.

A worth-while home room period depends on the program. The ideal way to develop a program is through a committee composed of both teachers and pupils. This is the finest type of teacher-pupil co-operative activity. It is wise to have one day in a given period of time set aside for each home room to work up an individual program. This is the function of the home room program committee. This program may well be entertaining in nature—songs, musical numbers, monologues, dialogues, playlets, jokes, etc.

The work of the other home room committees is evident from their names. The bulletin board committee keeps the display up to date and interesting; the housekeeping committee watches desks, tables and the general order of the room; the citizenship committee deals with cases of infringement on the rules of good school conduct.

Other Committees

Officers and committees should not hold office for too long a period. Once a month, at least, all officers should change, and they should not be eligible for another office. Pass the opportunities for leadership around, and in this way, the future leaders of society are trained in leadership and followership, each so essential for a wholesome social order.

The home room period and program are, in the opinion of many far-sighted educational administrators, the pivotal points of character education. And, in the final analysis, that is the great goal of our educational system. One keen educator has said to the writer, "The home room period with carefully planned programs is a 'state of mind' or more, an atmosphere of philosophy." It is the freest period of school time, with the exception of a genuine club activity.

One of the important things that school leaders must remember is that the school life must actually present the same situations that boys and girls as citizens will later face. Harry C. McKown has stated that "less than one-half of the boys and girls who enter high school as freshmen will graduate; and only one half of the boys and girls of high school age are in high school." Our nation is still a long way from the glibly quoted words, "An education for all the children of all the people."

The home room program gives an opportunity to develop the all-roundness of boys and girls. It is, in essence, a social order in which future citizens learn to practice to be good citizens, because they have an actual opportunity to participate in the responsibilities that go with citizenship.

Classroom teachers, heroes and heroines of the frontier of a better day in national and international living, will increasingly emphasize the home room period when they see the vision of real education—a preparation for life, but also an environment in which boys and girls live naturally.

HAYDN S. PEARSON

Training in accurate observation is a very popular family game. The table or chair is packed off to "view" a certain hillock, brook or hedge, a time limit is fixed, and back they come to describe in detail all that they have noticed. How many of us are content to go through life looking and yet never seeing!

© Fox Photos

The "Trent Bridge Rhythmics" Rehearsing in the School Playground

Trent Bridge Central School, Nottingham, Eng., has what is probably the only schoolboys' dance band in England. It was formed about four months ago and the average age of the players is 14 years. They play at school concerts and at the "Old Boys'" dances. Apparently they thoroughly enjoy practicing.

Dean Aids Student Analysis

Clarifies Relation of Interests to Occupations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Dean:

Recently a speaker on the subject of vocational guidance in our weekly high school assembly urged us to analyze occupations and also to analyze our individual interests and aptitudes.

I am a member of a class in social science where some attention is given to the subject of choosing a career. We are all seniors and many of us plan to go to college.

As secretary of the social science classes I have been asked to write you for information as to how to analyze occupations and how to analyze one's interests and aptitudes. Perhaps you will be willing to discuss for our class the various occupational groups and the relation of individual interests and aptitudes to these occupations.

Should one attempt to select an occupation like advertising or accounting, or teaching or business and he should prepare himself in economics, mathematics, science,

The President Calls the Meeting to Order.

English or some other study and wait until later before trying to decide the specific occupation in which he will utilize his knowledge? Your reply will help our class and all me personally. We shall await it with interest.

Sincerely,
Joe.

Dear Joe:

More than a decade ago John Mills of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., New York, N. Y., an engineer and personnel worker of distinction, suggested that individuals might be classified as to whether they are interested chiefly in things, people or ideas.

High school students can be classified as to their interest in mathematics and science, English and foreign languages, economics and business, shop courses, etc. High school activities selected by students reveal much. You are familiar with the debater, the athlete, the manager of school publications, the writer, and the organizer.

I shall attempt in a rather informal way to answer your request for a discussion of the relation of individual interests and abilities to a few of the thousands of occupations in which men do the world's work.

Self-Analysis

It is my judgment that the members of your class will profit most by such individual self-analysis as may enable them to find the things that interest you most, like best and seem best suited for. These things will disclose the types of work you can most effectively do and in turn the professions in which these types of work or activity are needed. A given type of activity may be found in several great occupational fields.

If you like to write you may do so on a newspaper staff, as a writer of short stories or novels, in the publicity department of a manufacturing company, a merchandising establishment, or an educational system, as editor of a professional journal of law, agriculture or engineering, etc.

If you like to figure, to compute, to work with graphs and charts and statistics, you may do so for an accounting firm, in the actuarial department of an insurance company, as financial statistician for a great bank or investment house, or as statistician for a state education department or city school system.

If you like to investigate, to search for facts, to explore the unknown, you may find opportunity as a newspaper reporter, a research worker in education or industry, or as an investigator for the United States Department of Justice.

If you like the great outdoors, you may become a forest ranger, an orchardist, the manager of a dairy farm, or the director of a summer camp.

If you like work in which you can render personal and individual service to people, then law, teaching, preaching, salesmanship, social work or architecture may interest you.

If you like mathematics and physics and are interested in things mechanical, an engineering course and one of the many engineering vocations may satisfy you.

If you like things literary, have done your best work in high school in English and foreign languages, have found chemistry and physics uninteresting, have been bored by algebra and geometry, you should hesitate before entering a college of engineering. You may be fascinated by tales you hear about the great achievements of chemical engineers, electrical engineers and bridge builders, but, without capacity for mathematics and science, you will be handicapped in your efforts to achieve these vocational ends.

Working With Things

Do you like to deal primarily with things? Then the trade as machinist, toolmaker, pressman on a great newspaper, stereotyper, engraver, airplane mechanic or watchmaker, the profession of agriculture or forestry or work as a chemical analyst might suit you best.

Do you prefer to work primarily with ideas? Perhaps the work of the playwright, the architectural designer, the furniture designer, the research professor, or the musical composer may fit your inclinations and capacities most satisfactorily.

If I have helped you to discover how you can analyze your own abilities and the world's work more intelligently, Joe, I am more than repaid for my effort. If some benefit accrues to your class in social science I shall also be pleased. If I can be of further service to you or your fellow students please let me know.

Sincerely,
Harry E. Stone,
Dean of Men,
The West Virginia University

A Graded Library —"Future Farmers"

Home and School Round Table

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Future Farmers of America is an organization we should be hearing from increasingly as the years go by. Developing leadership is one of its chief purposes, and already its membership is beyond the 85,000 mark. Members must be enrolled as students of vocational agriculture. The February School Life speaks of three young "Future Farmers" who have become leaders beyond the boundaries of their own localities. One, Thomas Gardner, 19 years old, of Georgetown, Ohio, has been elected president of the Farm Bureau Federation in his county. Another, Vernon Howell, 22, has been elected to the State Legislature of Oklahoma, and a third, Ed. H. Baca, of New Mexico, 21, has been elected to his State Legislature. There is real promise for the American farmer in the fact that these young people and others are showing intelligent leadership in their fields. Future Farmers, furthermore, are active farmers. These young men raise stock and produce, on their own and rented lands, and working toward purchase of further acres and greater service to their chosen profession.

There has been much interest shown in the Thorndike-Junior Dictionary with its words and definitions suited to the abilities of the children for whom it was devised. The Thorndike Library will, therefore, be of interest to many. This is a set of children's classics, edited to suit the age of the fourth grader or average 9-year-old. The first six volumes, available now, are "Fairy Tales" by Hans Andersen, "Black Beauty" by Anna Sewell, "Pinocchio" by C. Collodi, "A Wonder Book" by Nathaniel Hawthorne, "Heidi" by Johanna Spyri, "The Little Lame Prince" by Miss Mulock and "The Water Babies" by Charles Kingsley (D. Appleton-Century Company, 35 West Thirty-second Street, New York). Teachers who are seeking supplementary reading for the grade "library" will find these well-bound, well-illustrated books on sturdy, attractive stock with excellent print, a prize addition. Parents will be glad to know about them also we think. If your 9 or 10-year-old can not read these titles in other editions, the cause may be vocabulary difficulty. Dr. Edward L. Thorndike's investigations and experiments have proved this to be a widespread reason why many children turn from good books to other means of recreation.

These stories have been modified by Dr. Thorndike in respect to vocabulary and sentence construction by substitution and elimination rather than by rewriting, so that the original flavor is kept. The modifications are based on scientific methods and detract not at all from the distinctive character and aesthetic values of the stories. Dr. Thorndike made use of the vocabularies of these books within the 2500 words most frequently used in English literature, introducing occasionally a word outside of the 2500. About one word in every 200 is a word outside of the list of 2500 words most commonly used.

M. T.

Reasonable Noise

Some Kinds Are Wholesome, Says the Writer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"I HOPE our family does not disturb you," said a woman who had recently moved into the upper floor of a two-apartment house. "We try not to make much noise."

"No, indeed. You are very quiet," said the first floor tenant graciously. "I don't mind any reasonable noise. I did mind it when one family allowed their children to race up and down stairs at 5 o'clock in the morning, and to play games that involved so much jumping from chairs that they shook the house. That was what I call unreasonable noise."

There has been an effort recently to reduce noise in certain subways and along the streets of some cities because it has been found that noise is not beneficial to people, but perhaps the matter has not been taken under consideration enough in the home. Wherever there are children there is likely to be noise. Very need not be so complained of, the hearty laughter, the gay spirits, the joyous voices of children, or the various noises incidental to normal play. These are all reasonable noises and not objectionable to reasonable people. In fact they may well lighten and enliven the day. It is the slamming of doors, the thump of heavy feet, the banging of furniture and the vociferous tones breaking harshly upon quiet thought that is not only trying to the individual, but disturbing to the peace of the home and the welfare of the children themselves.

Learning Consideration

To allow children to make only a reasonable amount of noise is neither foolish nor tyrannical, but a very good point in character building. It brings to them the thought that consideration of other people is important in all circumstances. It is one way of helping them to be courteous and unselfish, and is good training in poise and suitable behavior for various occasions.

"In the woods or fields you may shout as loudly as you wish," said one mother to her boys, "but at home we try to talk in voices that will be pleasant to hear."

Another family made use of placards with suggestions such as: "Who slams a door is quite a boor," and "You will go just as fast if you go quietly."

"I never saw such quiet children," said a dressmaker after a week's work in one home. "Often I am worn out when I am working where there are children because they are so noisy, but it has been a pleasure to work here. How did you train your boys so differently? They are husky, normal boys but they aren't noisy."

"You should hear them at the ball game," said the mother with a smile, "or in the garage where they may pound and hammer to their heart's content at their workbench. However, I know what you mean, and my only plan has been to give them plenty of chance to make a noise where it won't bother anyone, and to insist that they are reasonably quiet in the house."

An excessive amount of noise in the home is not good for anyone. Home is a place of rest and refuge, a place where each member should be able to express himself and herself happily, which does not mean noisily, and find opportunity for growth and development in an harmonious atmosphere. It is unfair to allow any one member to give undue distress to others in this project of co-operative living which is family life. It is unfair to children to let them form habits or indulge whims that will weaken their characters or detract from their personalities.

A Place to Make Noise

Give the children a place in a playroom, a cellar, attic or garage where they may do gymnastics or carpentering freely and joyously, and arrange a time for these natural activities when they are not objectionable to the normal life of other people. Let them take part in games, celebrations, parties and group affairs where noise is expected to be part of the fun; try to give them a field or a vacant lot, a piece of the country or seashore, or an isolated street where they may whoop and shout in the glorious abandon of childhood, but firmly decline to allow them to become wild Indians in the house.

"Boys may be boys, but mine will be gentlemen at home as well as abroad," one mother expressed her attitude in this matter, and she did her part by arranging for her children projects and games that required skill and intelligence more than noise.

There is more or less noise that is unavoidable in the daily living of any family, but much that is objectionable may be removed if parents and children co-operate in finding the many benefits of talking, walking, laughing, working and playing in the happy quietness of courtesy and culture.

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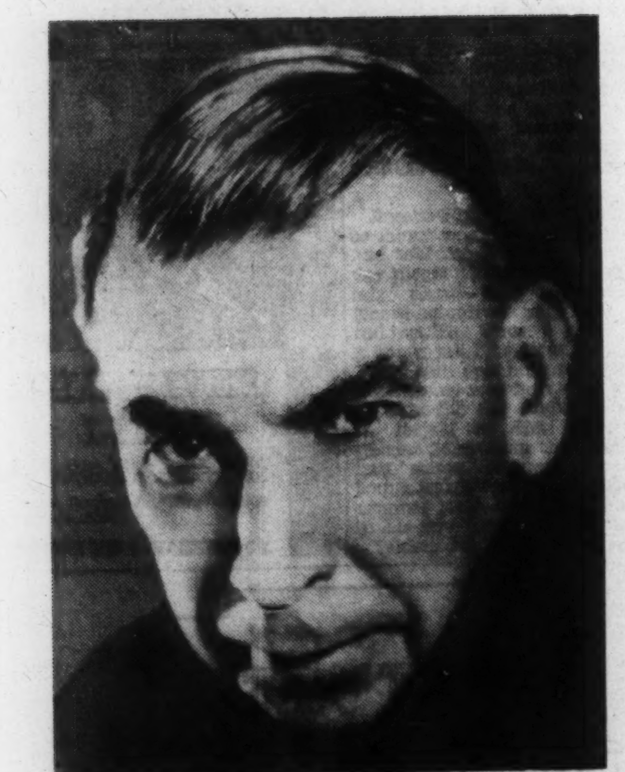

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In the High Snows

CLOUDS lay so low over the valley that I hardly thought Rieben would approve a start; but, punctual to plan, he appeared, prophesying that by midday it would clear.

The lunch packages went into his clean white cotton bag and were stowed away in his rucksack, with the ski skins, extra woolies, field glasses, and the emergency impediments without which no guide stirs. The skis were clipped comfortably on to those boots which look so incredible in England, and we slid away from the waving hands and kindly calls of "Gute Reise" and "Auf Wiedersehen."

We met no one as we went clattering down the icy village street, for the children were already in school; and, though skiing expeditions do not usually demand a very early start, the "Ski-Schule" frequenter does not care to leave his hotel until the sun has well aired the nursery slopes.

Outside the village, the southern wall of the valley springs steeply. We took off our skis and for the next hour we walked, first on a path, then on a "Wildheu Weg," a snow-slide down which the men run the hay, tightly compressed into great nets, from the pastures above.

Below us, as we drew level with the clouds, the head of the valley lay in inky-blue shadow. Then we climbed into the mist; and, for half an hour, we moved in a tiny round world of our own, only a yard or two of snow visible, on one's hot cheek the cool caress of eyelashes weighted with moisture.

Then suddenly we began to emerge and for a moment the mist lifted, disclosing, beside us and below, a tiny valley, set with great pines and little châlets; the flooding sunlight on the untrodden snow casting long shadows of amazing blue—a glimpse of still, silent, perfect, timeless beauty.

Down came the mist again; but in five minutes we were above it, looking down on it filling the valley, and across to the Wildstrubel, Rohrbachstein, Mittaghorn and all the others, gleaming in grandeur against the bluest of skies.

HERE THE SLIDE ended; we put on skis and ski skins and climbed on through open lovely glades of tall trees, casting on the snow those unimaginable blue shadows, until we came out on the open snow fields which stretch right up to the pass. Now I understood the curious dappled appearance which I had seen through glasses from the opposite side of the valley. The violent wind of two days before had blown the new-fallen snow into good-sized waves, and frozen it so—pretty to look at but unpleasant to ski through and, I suppose, much the same thing as the *sastrugi* which so delayed Scott in the Antarctic.

All round us more mountains were coming into sight, or changing their shape as we rose, so that it was difficult to recognize old friends. As we neared the pass a cruel wind met us, and hastily I pulled on all the clothes I had shed during the climb. Just below the crest it dropped, and there, in a sheltered spot, full in the sun's warmth, Rieben dropped the rucksack, and we lunched. Before us, as we basked, lay wonderful rounded wide snow slopes, merging into the mountains whose magnificence lay today still and unthreatening in the hot sun.

Afterward we left the rucksack and went on to climb a certain peak from which there was a long view of distant village, town, and lake. The cornice was deep, and we kept a respectful distance from the edge, where the birds' footprints mocked our tracks. Returning, I was quite ready to walk down farther than was thought proper; for I have no especial liking for doing kick turns when, through the angle of my revolving ski, I can descry the snow-covered surface of a little lake five hundred feet directly below! However, Rieben would have none of it; and, to the accompaniment of his encouraging "So's," the turns were achieved, and we started home.

IF THE *sastrugi* and the alternate patches of hard-frozen and soft snow were horrid to climb, they were much more horrid to descend. On the frozen patches the skis would not bite at all, and skidded along at a great pace, slowing up suddenly on the soft patches, while the rabbit balanced on them, struggled desperately, to maintain a center of gravity. Even Rieben skidded and staggered, much to the comfort of the rabbit following.

And then we reached the good snow, and floated quietly and happily downward, snow, skis and skier at one. Sunset was beginning to glorify the glades of that lovely world when we reached it. Below us the mist was turning rose and purple: trees and snow and shadows took on unearthly beauty; and behind gleamed the mountains, shining in the level light, or black in the shade. And a white hare appeared and played round us for a moment or two, not greatly fearing us.

Then the mist reached up to us, or we dropped down to it, and everything disappeared. But now and then the grayness thinned and on the mountains across the valley the cold sunlight glanced on a field of snow.

M. R. W.

The Blue Garden

GREAT-AUNT Mercy Tilden
Had the first blue garden
In our town,
Surrounded by a picket fence
And the admiring glance
Of neighbors.
She came from Gloucester
And we thought she missed
The small blue harbor
Which had hemmed her world.
She walked the garden paths
As if they were a shore,
Content with tides of larkspur
Or delphinium waves.
She waded in the lupins,
Marking the beds with shells;
Her Canterbury bells were buoys
Dipping on crests of wind;
She breasted surf of chicory
No bluer than her eyes.

MARION BROWNELL

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Grandfather's Woodshed Cricket

FROM the woodshed door of our little farm on Manns' Hill, I watch the antics of the weathervane atop the barn. It swings slowly about, first moving from east to west, then lazily around to the north; finally it comes to a wavering stop in the south. With this gesture, a light warm breeze wafts across the snow-specked fields; it brushes gently past my cheek, leaving in its wake a delicate fragrance which is spring's first touch.

And so, on each following day, I begin to look for other signs of spring's coming. The snow slowly disappears in the back field. Jim—our old black crow—screeches from a tree-top and then circles for landing in the lower pasture. The barnyard brook suddenly awakens from its long winter sleep, ripples gleefully, and then swirls away to other fields. From the barn cupola, pigeons coo and preen their wings in the noonday sun. Water trickles from the eaves and hastens to join the brook. Across the fields a warmer wind blows, carrying with it the pungent odor of the thawing ground.

Yesterday, as I stood by the well-house, drawing water, a passing neighbor called out: "Looks like spring is here."

My reply was enthusiastic in part; but with puzzled frown, I added, half to myself, "I haven't heard my woodshed cricket yet."

MY NEIGHBOR HAD gone on without hearing the latter part of my remark. Yet, had he heard, he would have understood its significance, as well as my other good friends on Manns' Hill.

This woodshed cricket has been, for a score of years, spring's official prognosticator for the "Hill." Each year its cheerful chirp sounds from behind one of the long, solid piles of wood. And only then are we assured that spring has come, that frosts and snow flurries have left for other climes.

My acquaintance with the woodshed cricket dates back to the first spring I moved here to occupy the farm vacated by my Grandfather Quimby. In the general house-cleaning that followed, I discovered his diary, and it was through these pages I first met the woodshed cricket.

In cramped, old-fashioned writing, my grandfather had recorded the coming of spring. Thus:

"March 17. Today I saw brown grass showing through the snow in the back field. Fred Turner told me it was hard sledding on the logging road. Work same as usual. Started on my last bay of hay tonight. Sold old pump to Jed Wright for $2.

"March 20. Balmy wind today. It shifted into south early in forenoon and stayed there all day. Drawed my last load of wood from corner lot. Horses had hard pulling, as runners sank into mud. Brook in barnyard has opened up. Old Bess kicked over full pail of milk tonight just as I was finished milking her. Must remember to tie her feet.

"March 21. Fred Turner told me today was first day of spring. Maybe so. I won't be convinced until I've heard my woodshed cricket chirp. Drove to village today and bartered for some grain and flour. Sledding is practically impossible.

"March 23. Cows were awful restless today. Air was full of spring. Left cow-barn door open. It's funny I haven't heard that cricket. Must be something brewing, he's so quiet.

"March 24. Just came in from well-house and it is spitting snow and growing colder. Closed up barn on way in. I knew these past days were just weather breeders.

"March 31. Snow has fairly vanished past few days. Cleaned out culvert in front of house this afternoon and set new fence posts. Went over to see Hiram Goodrich about sap buckets. Just came in from filling woodbox and heard the 'little fellow's' chirp. Tomorrow will be a fine day.

"April 1. Sunny and beautiful all day. Harry Jenkins yelled to me that the cows were out, and then when I ran clean across the yard he yelled, 'April Fool.' Well, maybe I was fooled on that, but my little woodshed cricket has never fooled me yet."

SOME FIFTY OR SIXTY years ago these lines were written. There have been numerous changes about Manns' Hill since Grandfather's time. But there is one thing that never has changed—the coming of spring.

This morning I arose bright and early. Stepping out into the morning sun, I whistled gayly as I unscrewed the hinges of the storm door.

"Whatever are you doing?" reprimanded Sally, coming to the door. "You're not removing the storm door?" she asked in amazement.

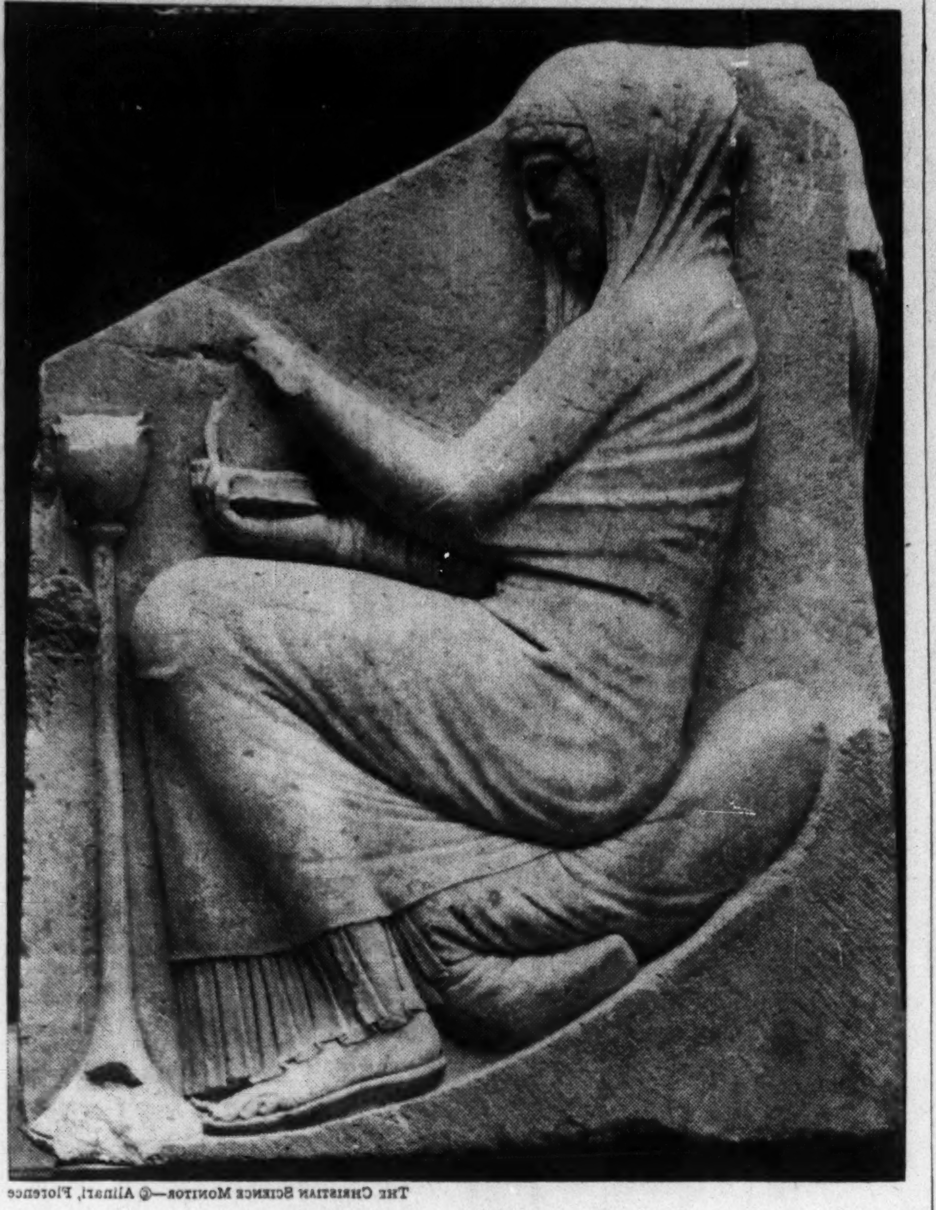
I stopped my work momentarily. "Yes, Sally," I replied, cheerfully. "Spring is here! I heard that woodshed cricket last night."

L. F. M.

The Moon Rises Over Oxford

OF THE academic side of college life, I formed the opinion that there was a wide and unbridgeable gulf between the life of the studious don and that of the irresponsible and irrepressible undergraduate. To the former, erudition, for its own sake, was the be all and end all; to the latter, schools were merely a necessary evil, the toll of toll exacted in return for permission to remain in residence. There were indeed many, who with infinite credit to themselves lived laborious days and achieved scholastic distinction; but whether they extracted the honey or, indeed, even imbibed the spirit of University life, is perhaps a matter of doubt when one examines their subsequent careers. For the formation of character, a due amount of application to study was necessary, but it is possible that the multicolored existence, the daily sports, the interchange of chaff and the fierce arguments, often prolonged into the small hours of the night, on every conceivable topic under the sun, did more to equip a man for ultimate success than brilliant scholarship or high attainment in the schools. It is perhaps a general recognition of this paradoxical fact, that makes the possession of a "blue" a greater recommendation for educational preferment than the achievement of a First in "Greats." . . .

Oxford, with its colleges and gardens, its Isis and Cherwell and its beautiful environment, has always been the happy hunting ground for poets and writers of romance. Matthew Arnold's Scholar Gypsy attunes the mind to an appreciation of fields and trees and hedges and uplands and pastoral scenes. The neighbourhood of the old royal city of the Stuarts is veritable Old England. There is no more romantic excursion in the land than a jaunt through Cumnor, then down the hill and across the ferry at Bablock Hythe, and on to Stanton Harcourt. You will have for companionship the genial shade of Sir Walter Scott, who beguiles the ways with tales of Amy Robsart and Tresillian; Matthew Arnold will take you along the river bank and over the ferry, and perhaps you will see, in an old walled garden, Alexander Pope emerging from the ruined doorway of the Poet's Tower at Stanton Harcourt. As you wander homeward, after satisfying a rare hunger at the village inn, you will see the moon rise over Oxford's many turrets and spires, and pause spellbound, beside some fragrant bosky spinney, to hear the liquid clear notes of the nightingale singing to its distant mate.—HAROLD JAGER, in "Brief Life." (Liverpool: Henry Young & Sons.)



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Alinari, Florence

GREEK FIGURE OF "LA SPOSA" (the wife), dating from the Fifth Century, B. C.

THIS beautiful bas-relief is a Greek work of the fifth century, B. C., and forms part of the Ludovisi-Buoncompagni collection, preserved in Rome. Founded by Cardinal Ludovico Ludovisi in the seventeenth century, this collection passed by inheritance to the Buoncompagni-Ludovisi, Princes of Piombino, and was purchased by the Italian State in 1900.

Known as the "Sposa" or Wife, and representing the figure of a matron, closely draped, with a veil over her head, the bas-relief forms one of the sides of the "Throne of Venus" discovered in 1887. The corresponding figure on the other side of the throne is that of a young girl playing on a flute.

To the princes and wealthy merchants of the Renaissance, those ardent and insatiable collectors of Greek art, Italy owes many of the noble examples which enrich its galleries, but the earlier importation of Greek works of art on a large scale dates back to Roman days, when, after the capture of Syracuse in 212 B. C., Roman eyes first beheld the beauty of Greek art. Each fresh victory of the Roman legions on Greek soil thereafter brought fresh spoils in the shape of art treasures to Rome. In 167 B. C., alone, after the triumph of Paulus Æmilius over Macedonia, it is stated that "Two hundred and seventy wagon-loads of statues and pictures—the spoils of seventy cities—swelled the victors' procession to Rome." Wealthy Romans also vied with each other to secure treasures for their palaces and villas just as did the wealthy Florentines some fifteen or sixteen centuries later.

Der unverbrennliche Busch

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WELTZUSTÄNDE wie die heutigen, die ganz dazu angetan sind, die Menschen in große Knechtschaft zu verasklaven, sind durchaus nichts Neues. Die Weltgeschichte beweist, daß das Einhalten weltlicher Richtlinien zu Auflehnung, Krieg, Leid, Krankheit und Tod führt. Aber Gott ist nie ohne Zeugen, die erkennen und erklären, daß solche widerwärtigen Zustände durch Rückkehr zu den Idealen, die aus geistigem Schauen hervorgehen, geheilt werden können.

In der bekannten Erzählung von Mose's Erlebnis in der Wüste ist berichtet, daß er an „den Berg Gottes", Horeb, kam und dort einen Busch sah, der mit Feuer brannte und doch nicht verzehrt ward. Dieses Erlebnis Mose's, von dem es heißt (5. Mose 34, 10): „Und es stand hinfort kein Prophet in Israel auf wie Mose, den der Herr erkannt hätte von Angesicht zu Angesicht", bloß als Sinnestäuschung oder als Wunder auszulegen, wodurch eine menschlich verstandene Gottheit die Aufmerksamkeit und Bewunderung ihrer Geschöpfe auf sich zog, wäre der Hoheit der Heiligen Schrift unwürdig.

Nur die geistige Auslegung einer solchen Begebenheit ist von Bedeutung. Scharfsinnige Denker sehen in ihr auch die praktische Aufforderung, sich über das Materielle zum wahren geistigen Sein des Menschen als Kind Gottes zu erheben. Horeb, „der Berg Gottes", kann geistig als die höhere Stufe des Denkens angesehen werden, die wir geistige Erhebung nennen. Dadurch, daß sich Mose von der Welt absonderte, gewann er herrliche Lichtblicke geistigen Verständnisses, das er später beim Überwinden vieler falscher Ansprüche der Materie für sich und andere anwenden konnte. Von diesem Berge, der auch Sinai heißt, stieg er ein andermal herab, als sein Denken geistig so erhaben war, daß aus seinem Angesicht ein unaussprechliches Licht leuchtete. Auf einem Berge geistiger Erkenntnis und Erhebung offenbarte auch Christus Jesus, der Wegweiser, seinen Jüngern die unbegrenzten Möglichkeiten der geistigen Verwandtschaft des Menschen mit dem Vater.

In der großen Stille der Wüste dachte Mose über das nach, was er vom wahren Sein erfaßt hatte. Durch diese Lichtblicke der Wahrheit entfaltete sich ihm ein klareres Gottesverständnis, das kein menschliches Ereignis und kein materieller Glaube verdunkeln konnte. Am Hofe Pharaos erzogen, kannte er die Geschichte der Nachbarvölker. Zweifellos waren ihm Aufstieg und Niedergang vieler Völker bekannt. Er hatte in Ägypten die Folgen der Materialität gesehen, und nun erkannte er, daß trotz materieller Veränderlichkeit ein göttliches, unveränderliches Gesetz des ewig Guten bestand, dem der Brand menschlicher Leidenschaft so wenig anhaben konnte wie die Flut materiellen Glaubens. Ob in den Wüsten des Morgenlandes oder auf den Straßen des Abendlandes, zu allen Zeiten haben diejenigen, die die Wahrheit—den unverbrennlichen Busch, den nichts verdunkeln noch vernichten kann—gesehen haben, den unwandelbaren Gott, das Gute, und die Tatsache der ewigen, unbegrenzten Harmonie des Menschen wahrgenommen.

Daß die Probleme der Welt dadurch gelöst werden können, daß man Gott als das Prinzip und den Menschen als den Ausdruck der dem geistigen Sein innewohnenden Harmonie anerkennt, hat Mose bewiesen. Das legt Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, vorbildlich dar, wenn sie auf Seite 200 in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" schreibt: „Mose förderte ein Volk bis zu der Anbetung Gottes im Geist anstatt in der Materie, und veranschaulichte die vom unsterblichen Gemüt verliehenen, großen menschlichen Fähigkeiten des Seins".

Die Knechtschaft des Volkes Israel in Ägypten ist ein Sinnbild und eine Veranschaulichung nationalen und persönlichen Aufgehens im Materiellen, das uns daran erinnert, daß das, was sichtbar ist, zeitlich, unwirklich ist, daß aber das, was unsichtbar ist, ewig und daher wirklich ist.

Unzählige Menschen sind unaussprechlich dankbar, daß das Verständnis, daß Gott das unzerstörbare göttliche Prinzip des Guten ist, unserer Zeit durch Mrs. Eddy entfaltet wurde, deren Leben und Blick rein genug waren, die Möglichkeiten dieses Verständnisses zu erfassen. „Erkennen wir die Rechte des Menschen", schreibt sie auf Seite 227 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, „so können wir nicht umhin, den Untergang aller Unterdrückung vorauszusehen. Sklaverei ist nicht der rechtmäßige Zustand des Menschen". Und sie fährt fort: „Liebe und Wahrheit machen frei, Böses und Irrtum aber führen in Gefangenschaft".

Mose's Erlebnis enthält noch eine andere geistige, intelligente und annehmbare Auslegung einer weiteren an ihn gerichteten Anweisung. „Zieh deine Schuhe aus von deinen Füßen; denn der Ort, darauf du stehst, ist ein heilig Land!" sagte die Stimme. Kein Teil des sogenannten materiellen Weltalls kann heilig sein, sondern der Gedankenzustand, wo Gott sich als den Geist, als das unauslöschbare göttliche Prinzip, das Allgute, offenbart, ist die Stätte wahrer Heiligung. Dieses geoffenbarte Prinzip ist die vollkommene und ewige Liebe. Es kann sich nie ändern, und es kann nie abnehmen. Es ist allgegenwärtig, allwissend und allmächtig. Seine Entfaltung im menschlichen Denken ist das heilige Land und kann mit dem Paradies verglichen werden, in dem der Baum des Lebens wächst, dessen Blätter die Völker heilen werden. Die Stätte, wo der unverbrannte Busch geistig gesehen wird, ist das Allerheiligste, das durch das Studium und die Anwendung der Christlichen Wissenschaft allen zugänglich ist.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

Gladness

NOW does my heart outspeed
The melting snows,
The first blue advent
Of a bird,
The trickle of sweet sap
From maple trees,
O'erflowing brooks, whose waters
Churn and curd—
And see a red, red rose.

GERTRUDE ALLEN

The Unburnable Bush

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WORLD conditions such as we see today, which would seem to enslave men in a great bondage, are by no means a new experience to mankind. The history of nations proves that the acceptance of material standards leads to resentment, war, sorrow, sickness, and death. Yet God is never without witnesses who discern and declare that such discordant conditions can be healed by a return to the ideals which emanate from spiritual vision.

In the familiar account of Moses' experience in the desert, it is recorded that he came to Horeb, "the mountain of God," and saw, near by, a bush which burned with fire yet was not consumed. To interpret this experience of him of whom it was said (Deut. 34:10), "There arose not a prophet since in Israel like unto Moses, whom the Lord knew face to face," as but an intriguing phenomenon, or as a marvel by which a humanly conceived Deity secured the attention and wonder of His creatures, were unworthy of the dignity of Holy Writ.

The spiritual interpretation of such an incident is the significant one. This interpretation is seen also by discerning thinkers to be a practical call to rise above the material into man's true spiritual being as God's sons. Horeb, "the mountain of God," may be spiritually regarded as the higher altitude of thought called spiritual exaltation. Separating himself from the world, Moses had wonderful gleams of spiritual understanding which he afterwards was able to utilize in the overcoming, for himself and others, of many false claims of matter. It was from this mountain, also called Sinai, that he descended on another occasion when his face glowed with ineffable light, so spiritually exalted was his thought. On a mountain of spiritual understanding and exaltation Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, also revealed to his disciples the unlimited possibilities of man's spiritual relationship with the Father.

In the vast silences of the desert, Moses pondered what he had discerned of true being. Through these gleams of truth there unfolded to him a clearer understanding of God, which neither human event nor material belief could obscure. Educated at the court of Pharaoh, he was versed in the history of surrounding nations. Doubtless he knew of the rise and fall of many peoples. He had seen in Egypt the consequences of materiality, and now he perceived that despite material changeability there existed a divine unchanging law of eternal good, equally unaffected by the fires of human passion or the floods of material belief. Down the ages, whether in Eastern desert or Western street, those who have seen the truth—the unburnable bush which nothing can extinguish or destroy—have discerned the unchanging God, good, and the fact of man's eternal harmony.

That the world's problems can be solved by the acceptance of God as Principle, and of man as the expression of the harmony inherent in spiritual being, was proved by Moses. It is ideally expressed by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, on page 200 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," where she says, "Moses advanced a nation to the worship of God in Spirit instead of matter, and illustrated the grand human capacities of being bestowed by immortal Mind."

The bondage of Israel in Egypt stands as a type and figure of national and individual absorption in materiality, reminding us that things seen are temporal, unreal, but that things unseen are eternal, and therefore real.

Multitudes are inexpressibly grateful that the unfoldment of the understanding of God as the indestructible divine Principle of good came to this age through one whose life and vision were sufficiently pure to grasp its possibilities. "Discerning the rights of man," she writes on page 227 of Science and Health, "we cannot fail to foresee the doom of all oppression. Slavery is not the legitimate state of man." Continuing, she says, "Love and Truth make free, but evil and error lead into captivity."

In Moses' experience also lies another spiritual, intelligent, and acceptable interpretation of a further instruction he received. "Put off thy shoes from off thy feet," said the voice, "for the place whereon thou standest is holy ground"! No part of what we call the material universe is capable of being holy; but the condition of thought where God reveals Himself as Spirit, the inextinguishable divine Principle, All-good, is the place of true sanctification. This revealed Principle is Love, perfect and eternal. It can never vary, nor be consumed. It is omnipresent, omniscient, and omnipotent. Its unfoldment in human thought is the holy ground, and may be compared to the paradise wherein groweth the tree of Life, whose leaves shall heal the nations. The place where the bush unburned is spiritually seen is the Holy of Holies, and this is available to all through the study and application of Christian Science.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Miss Alcott Offers Advice

Concord, October 24

DEAR SIR,—I never copy or "polish," so I have no old manuscripts to send you; and if I had it would be of little use, for one person's method is no rule for another. Each must work in his own way; and the only drill needed is to keep writing and profit by criticism. Mind grammar, spelling, and punctuation, use short words, and express as briefly as you can your meaning. Young people use too many adjectives and try to "write fine." The strongest, simplest words are best, and no *foreign* ones if it can be helped.

Write, and print if you can; if not, still write, and improve as you go on. Read the best books and they will improve your style. See and hear good speakers and wise people, and learn of them. Work for twenty years, and then you may someday find that you have a style and place of your own, and can command good pay for the same things no one would take when you were unknown.

I know little of poetry, as I never read modern attempts, but advise any young person to keep to prose, as only once in a century is there a true poet; and verses are so easy to do that it is not much help to write them. I have so many letters like your own that I can say no more, but wish you success, and give you for a motto Michael Angelo's wise words: "Genius is infinite patience."

Your friend,
L. M. Alcott.

—From "Louisa M. Alcott: Her Life, Letters, and Journals," by EDNAH D. CHENEY. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

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Home Building

Where High Garden Walls Shut Out Persian Desert

Gardening

A Tuesday Page

Cherished Scenes of Romance

Still the Fragrant Haunt of Persian Nightingale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Birmingham, Eng.

ALL Persian gardens are comforting because of their shelter, their greenness, their moist air, and they are such a relief after the desert. Some are beautiful and some have only the remembrance of a beauty long passed away.

Every garden has a tall wall, to give intimacy and to shut out the dust, the drought, the hopelessness and fear of the waste land. The smaller gardens are only a courtyard with half a dozen pots of flowers, the scented stock in spring, roses in summer, sweet smelling jasmine and tuberoses in autumn. Color without perfume is not satisfying to a Persian. When the orange trees are in blossom the fallen petals are collected and placed in a saucer on the tea-table, and a handful may be presented to a guest. Nor do they think such sweetness is only for women. On the desk of a high military official may be set a bowl of plucked flowers, no leaves, no stalks. He will pick up and smell a pink rosebud, even quoting a line of poetry, in the intervals of giving smart and efficient orders to his juniors.

Always Water

But the typical garden has a pool and at least a few flower beds, while the great ones have many pools, beds of flowers and fruit, terraces, avenues, fountains. The pool is the center of the garden for it serves many purposes. Water itself is pleasant in a dry land, where there is a lovely clear blue sky above. It is a symbol of life and fruitfulness but it is also a mirror which doubles any good thing which nature or man has created. So the pool is near the house, not only to cool the air but to reflect columns and bright tiles. Near the water are planted trees that they may appeal taller, and round its edge are often many pots of flowers.

Modern times have added a new charm, the goldfish which feed on the mosquito larvae. The bright sun shines upon their bodies as they dart about, and they, unlike any flower, keep fresh all the year. The gardener, who has to work very hard, is thankful to the water which makes a glowing replica of all his efforts. Persians will, with the help of poetry, argue lengthily upon the relative beauty of the flower and its reflection. The wise European sits long hours by the pool and wonders too.

The gardeners are lazy, judged by European standards, but nevertheless get a great deal done, working long hours. They have to sprinkle the whole garden every morning and evening if the flowers and leaves are to keep fresh in the dry air, although the main watering is done by flooding the ground periodically. Sometimes an arranged number of hours of flowing water is bought, or water is brought up from a deep well, by either men or bullocks moving backward and forward, hour after hour, pulling up a series of little buckets. It is pleasant to hear the regular drip of the cool water in this hot, dry land.

It is useless for the European to try to make the Persian behave in a western manner. If he wants to sit down and recite poetry to his family and friends, he'll do it, but he'll make up by working some other time—when he feels in the mood! He does not much like laborious weeding, so generally passes that on to the women, who very wisely squat on the ground, dig up everything within reach with a little metal scoop and then move on to another patch.

French influence has been very strong in Persia for over 100 years. The educated people talk French. The rich built themselves copies of French chateaux and furnished them with gilt furniture, European draperies, glass chandeliers; while French gardeners came to lay out formal gardens like those at Versailles. Some of those belonging to the palaces of the rich Khans and Ameers in Tehran are beautiful and not too foreign, but that in the great courtyard of the lovely Madressah za'hir-a-Dola seems very out of place, for this religious school is of purely Persian architecture. There the tiles of the alcoves, which are covered with bright pink and blue flowers, the gorgeous windows, with fine red, green and yellow glass, almost take the color out of any flowers.

Within the last 20 years English garden design has had an enormous influence and some Persians have made the mistake of introducing meandering paths and irregular pools. It is when the traveler sees these that he realizes how much of the charm of these gardens is due to their severe, straight lines, the ascending pollarded pine trunks, the simple cone-shaped cypresses, the square paving stones, the cubist lines of the edges of the pools. But the gardens owe much to the introduction of French and English roses, which have so much variety in color and shape. There are only a few real Persian roses.

What a magnificent background all these lines make for the purple flowering Judas tree, roses that are like bouquets because their bushes are so thickly covered with blooms, flaming pomegranate blossoms and, not least, a daintily stepping fawn or a Persian hound that moves sleepily and stealthily over the hot stones.

Wild birds play an important part in any large garden. In the spring there are some European birds, swallows, cuckoos, wagtails, martins, goldfinches, and later, when the orange blossom fills the air with its langorous perfume and the native rose has a short but lovely life, the bulbul, the Persian nightingale, begins to sing. It sings by day and night, a lovely music, not sad like the English variety. Furthermore each one sings differently from any others. Perhaps it is best just before dawn—a very good time to be awake in Persia. This bird has been part of the poetry of life to Persians for a thousand years, perhaps for longer, and it is always connected with the rose. It is popularly believed that a bulbul will not sing in a garden where roses do not grow.

Bright Colors

In Persia the goldfinch sings more gaily and longer than in more northern countries and the oriole has notes like a clear sweet bell. But how bright are the gaily-colored birds in the clear air of the high Persian plateau. Even a crow doesn't look drab! Perhaps the most astonishing is the roller, a bird with emerald wings which tumbles about in the air, the sun shining on its feathers, making them like burnished metal.

Gardens are so important to Persians that children must have them at their school, and perhaps most interesting of all, the modern prison outside Tehran has many gardens where prisoners who are gardeners carry on their own work during detention.

The Persian garden is not merely composed of growing things but is a combination of architecture, gardening, birds, natural surroundings, every detail of each being related to every detail of the others.

Europe learned much from Persian gardens in the sixteen century but still has one thing to learn—the beauty of fruit. The Persian does not say, "Here flowers must grow, there fruit"; for he knows, as we do not, that a cherry, an apricot, an apple, an orange is just as charming in color, in line, in perfume, as any flower. We think that fruit is useful and flowers beautiful, but the Persians are wiser. They know that usefulness is beautiful and beauty is useful.

O. A. MERRITT HAWKES

Upper Center: Courtesy of Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. Others: © O. A. Merritt Hawkes

Upper Row, Left—A Sense of Space Is Given by Long Straight Lines That Carry to Hills Beyond. Square Paving Stones in Harmony. Center—Miniature From a "Shah Namah," the Epic Persian Poem by Firdausi. Right—Much of the Beauty of Persian Gardens Is Due to the Severe Straight Lines. These Are Pollarded Pines. Lower Left—Close to the Edge of the Pool Pots of Flowers Are Placed and Trees Planted to Make Double Beauty by Reflection. Right—Women Usually Do the Weeding.

How About Automatic Heating?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WITH spring around the corner but winter with many of us still, let's talk about automatic heating. For if basement labor has been wearing, these past months, we are in the mood to change. And come the first warm days, we'll be grateful for the automatic controls that keep just the mild and pleasant warmth we need.

Automatic heating has come a long way since the first oil or gas burners were attached to boilers and furnaces. Heating engineers in the last five years have bent their energies not only toward refining the burner itself, but toward designing boilers especially adapted to the burning of oil and also of gas.

Nowadays, when you hear of an oil burner that fails to give satisfaction, you will probably find that it has been installed in a boiler built originally for solid fuel. Specially designed combustion chamber and extra long flues in the boiler are only two of the important features of an oil burning boiler. The intensely hot flame must have room to burn completely.

This does not mean, of course, that an oil burner should never be installed in an old boiler. But before you take such a step, have a heating engineer examine the boiler to be sure the change will be successful.

And above all, do not install an oil burner in a boiler or furnace which has not performed satisfactorily with coal. You'll have no better experience with oil.

Careful internal design of these boiler-burner units, as they are called, has been accompanied by an astonishing change in the exteriors. Now they build the burner right inside the boiler casing, which has become stream-lined and charming in color. Choose a chrome, green boiler-burner if you like, or blue, cream or gray.

In case you already have an oil burner installed in a coal boiler and the boiler causes trouble, you need not buy a complete boiler-burner unit to remedy the difficulty. You may install a boiler which has been especially designed for use with any standard make of oil burner.

Silencing has been a third major step in the improvement of oil burners. Stand beside some of the new boiler-burner units, and you scarcely hear a sound.

But a feature of automatic heating which will appeal to you quite as much as the labor-saving and convenience is the built-in water heater. The same burner heats house and domestic water, and by a thermostatic arrangement the heater may be run all summer for hot water without warming the house. This costs no more than any other water-heating method, and the slight warmth safeguards the basement against dampness and rust.

Gas boilers have come of age quite as completely as oil burners. They offer the same handsome, modern appearance, the same service.

Before you decide on any automatic fuel, have a representative of your local company estimate the cost of gas for your house. The degree to which your home is insulated, also, will have an important bearing on this matter of cost.

Conversion gas burners may be installed in boilers and furnaces, and these are successful if suited to the boiler and properly installed. Inquire, if you are interested in a conversion burner, whether one is manufactured especially for your make of boiler.

There are many technical refinements in the oil burners and gas boilers of today which are difficult for the layman to understand, but which mean the difference between the somewhat undependable performance of early automatic heating and the wonderfully perfect and safe service which we can expect now.

There is the device which cuts off the gas, for instance, should the pilot light go out. There is the low water cut-off, which stops the gas or oil burner if the water falls too low for safety.

You may even have an automatic water feed, to eliminate this last emergency. Valves and controls are constantly being improved to give more sensitive reaction of burner to temperature.

If you are not to be won from solid fuel, however, you will be glad to know that dependable automatic heating has extended its province to include coal. The automatic coal burner, or stoker, does a splendid job of fueling the boiler and removing ashes to a covered container.

Coal burners, not to be outdone by gas and oil, now have their own specially designed boilers which not only achieve maximum efficiency but match the burner in color. You can buy boiler and stoker matched in cream color, in robin's egg blue or scarlet!

Thermostatically controlled, stokers eliminate attention during the day and the shoveling of ashes. You can even buy one which feeds coal automatically from bin to hopper.

Because these burners use the small sizes of coal, their operating economy is considerable.

And speaking of the small coals, the magazine boilers do a fine economical job and eliminate a lot of work. You put small coal or coke once a day into a storage chamber above the firepot, and the fuel feeds down by gravity, as needed. Automatic regulators look after the dampers.

We mustn't forget the other end of automatic heating—the control devices upstairs. Thermostats have become more and more exact and almost humanly intelligent about starting up and shutting down the heat at the proper time.

For separate rooms you may install individual radiator controls, which automatically maintain an exact temperature in that room regardless of all others.

And for a large house there is now available what is known as "zone control" of temperature. Different sections of the house are regulated independently, so that one temperature can be maintained in the living rooms, perhaps, and another in the bedrooms.

In installing automatic heating there are two important rules to follow. Buy from a nationally known manufacturer, so that repair parts will always be available. And buy from a dealer so conveniently located that he can give you prompt 24-hour service.

And when your automatic heating is in, and you are wondering how you ever did without it—then perhaps is the time to think about adding air conditioning. A good automatic heating system can have an air conditioner added at any time.

Your Garden Club in April

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE advent of April inspires the gardener to rush to the garden with seed packet and planting tools or with basket and cutting shears with which to garner early spring blossoms. This month, which seems to usher in the spring, should also inspire the Garden Club to renewed activity.

April's gifts and the tasks of the month are so many that choosing subjects for the Garden Club program becomes rather difficult. It is necessary to eliminate many that are seasonal and interesting.

The narcissus is surely April's flower and probably your club will be interested in discussion and exhibition of this flower. The study will include the history and development of the narcissus, the various types procurable with examples of each, the cultural requirements and of course the settling of the perennial question as to the differences in narcissus, daffodils and jonquils. The display of blossoms should be an exhibition of specimen blooms correctly labeled and of the flowers in artistic arrangements, alone or in combination with other April blossoms.

The dwarf iris is another flower subject of interest at this time. Many iris breeders are devoting much thought to the production of new dwarf irises by crossing various existing kinds. Perhaps they may eventually produce a range of colors comparable to those of the taller Irises. There are already more colors in these dwarf types than many of us realize.

The lily antedates Christianity, but when the Christians began observation of Easter, prominence was given to the lily as the floral emblem of the Easter tide. It seems altogether appropriate that, at a meeting held near Easter, your club should devote some time to a study of lilies, particularly the Easter Lily and the lovely Madonna of the garden.

Spring Pruning is one of the subjects about which every Garden Club member should be well informed. Intelligent pruning is one of the important garden tasks, but few amateur gardeners are familiar with the proper procedure. They do not know when to prune nor how, and the wrong kind of pruning or the wrong season for doing this work will result in more harm to the plant than no pruning at all. It is wise to secure a speaker for this meeting who thoroughly understands the task of pruning, a practical gardener or landscape man if possible.

Your Garden Club members will soon be making preparations for the window and porch boxes which are to add their touch of beauty to the homes during the summer months. Perhaps some of your members have little more than a window box opportunity for gardening. Help them to make the best of this little gardening space. A window box is indeed a very small garden, but it has possibilities. There are plants to grow in window boxes which are in a sunny spot, others for the shady side of the house, plants for luxuriant bloom, vines for trailing and for climbing and many other things to be considered for the box garden.

Arbor Day (in most states this comes in April) may well be observed by your Garden Club with some bit of civic planting. Study something about the origin of the day, and the part it has had in advancing horticultural interests and knowledge.

Conservation is a subject for study at this time. Many otherwise respectable citizens seem to think that the open season for hunting and dragging home great branches of flowering redbuds, wild crabs, dogwoods etc., begins with their April blossoming. There are native materials which are plentiful enough that some may be spared for home decoration. But even where this is the case the tree or shrub should not be ruthlessly broken for quantities of flowers which will wither almost before the nature enthusiast reaches his home. A sharp knife should be used to secure the flowers, only such quantities taken as are reasonable and they should go immediately into a jar of water carried in the car for that purpose. Such gathering as this serves only to prune and not to denude or mutilate the tree or shrub.

In this conservation program consider also the flowers which are dug for transplanting to the home garden. Sometimes this is done for the worthy purpose of preservation when the advances of civilization seem to threaten the life of small plants growing by the wayside. The person who moves the plant should be well equipped to care for it properly and should leave it alone if he is not. Of course some plants grow in such weedy abundance that we can gather them with a perfectly clean conscience. If moved to the garden they may require some care to see that they do not take it entirely. Generally however, it is the more rare plant which is in danger, and we must educate our club members to help in the big conservation program for the protection of natural beauty.

Summary of April suggestions:
Narcissus, April's golden Gift
Dwarf Irises
Lilies of the Easter Tide
Spring Pruning
Window and Porch Boxes
Arbor Day
Conservation Program

MRS. FRANK JONES

(Garden Club Program suggestions for May will be printed the middle of April.)

Planting Evergreens

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AN EVERGREEN freshly dug, with burlaped ball of earth, if necessary, can be stored in a cool shaded place for a few days before planting if kept well soaked. It is best to plant it upon arrival, however, and, above all, the ball of earth should be kept moist at all times.

In lifting the evergreen, grasp the ball rather than the stem so as to keep the ball as solid as possible and the roots firmly embedded in the soil. Before planting, the evergreen can be placed in a tub of water to allow the ball to become saturated.

In planting, have the hole twice as large as necessary, and fill in around the ball with fine garden soil, packing it as you proceed. Have the evergreen a trifle deeper than it stood in the nursery. When the hole is almost filled, the end of a garden hose may be pushed down in the loose soil so as to soak the ground thoroughly all around the ball of earth. (Fig. B.)

It is often necessary to shift the tree slightly to obtain the desired effect and thus it is suggested that the strings on the ball of earth be left intact until the plant is definitely located, after which they may be cut and the top of the burlap turned back, or may be left untouched as the burlap will soon decompose and do no harm.

When the top of the earth ball is barely covered with soil, and a place for a puddle of water scooped out around the evergreen, it may be soaked thoroughly several times and then sprinkled over with a mulch of fine soil, leaves, peat moss or straw. (Fig. C.) It should be watered once or twice a week during the hot dry weather the first summer.

Pyramidal evergreens may be shaped and made more symmetrical by cutting back the outermost tips of the longest branches (Fig. A.) several times during the summer.

EARL H. SELLS

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

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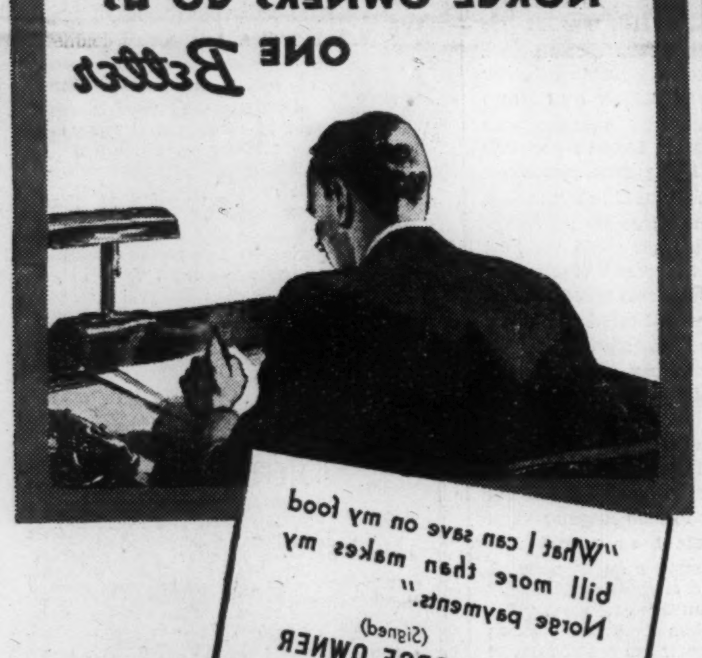

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Recorders Work Backstage

* * *

Victor Book Tells What and How to Hear Ravel Jests After the Spanish Manner

Monthly Disk Makers' Review

Backstage in a little room in Symphony Hall, recording machines were busy capturing the Boston Symphony Orchestra on wax disks, marking the renewal of the dormant recording activities of that excellent organization. It seemed an appropriate time to ask Charles O'Connell, RCA Victor recording and sales director, who was in charge, whether the public taste for finer music had improved by any standard which his company could amply guage. To which he replied with surprising vigor that indeed it had.

Such a state of public musical understanding plainly betokened the time for release of "The Victor Book of the Symphony" by Mr. O'Connell, published by Simon and Schuster, $3.50. Mr. O'Connell pointed out his company's record sales still held their Christmas levels. Its library of recorded musical masterpieces far exceeds in variety that of the acoustical days. The better radio concerts have contributed their leaven. RCA's budget, furthermore, for 1935, contemplates an extensive recording program of which the Boston Symphony recordings are the opener.

Mr. O'Connell's book is a plea for America's musical coming of age. Instead of going into ecstasies over some of the more common and familiar pieces, it deftly steers readers into the greater symphonic works. It is an analysis of 240 orchestral pieces, replete with themes from the great symphonies and operas, descriptions and pictures of the instruments of the orchestra and photographs of noted American conductors. The book gives ideas and opinions on the music as a springboard for one's own imagination rather than exhaustive musical surveys.

Wagner: "Die Walküre" excerpts, played by Leopold Stokowski and the Philadelphia Orchestra, Lawrence Tibbett, baritone, soloist. Four Victor records in album. Another of the well-known Stokowskian Wagner concert arrangements, though not strictly so because of the voice of Lawrence Tibbett. In employing Mr. Tibbett, the recording has a soloist adequate to the demands of the role of Wotan that was lacking in other versions. The recording is brilliantly played and Mr. Tibbett does justice to the part. It is good to hear the famous "Ride of the Valkyries" as presented in this record, in its context.

Ravel: "Alborado del Graciosa," played by Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor. Victor record. Ravel, who was born close to the Basque region, has been ever fascinated, as have many other composers, by the Spanish idiom. This piece, which translated freely means the "morning song of the jester," was first composed as a piano piece in 1905, and was scored for orchestra in 1912. Though written in the fastidious Ravel manner, and though well performed, it somehow falls of the usual Ravel enchantment.

European Releases

Orchestral

Beethoven: Symphony No. 5, played by London Philharmonic Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conducting. Five H. M. V. disks in album. A new recording and a splendid performance in every way. The last side is the finale of Haydn's Symphony No. 88, also good.

Beethoven: Sixth Symphony, played by the Colonne Orchestra of Paris, Paul Paray, conducting. Five Columbia disks in album. This is the third recording of this beautiful work and is as good, in one case, and better, in another, than those already familiar.

Wagner: Parsifal—Act 3, played by Stokowski and Philadelphia Orchestra. Two H. M. V. disks. This "symphonic synthesis" is good value. It is solemn, beautiful music, and is well played.

Mozart: Symphony in E flat, British Broadcasting Corporation Symphony Orchestra, Bruno Walter, conducting. Three H. M. V. disks; beautifully rendered.

Mozart: Divertimento, No. 17, London Philharmonic Orchestra, Sir Hamilton Harty, conductor. Three Columbia records. Cheerful records comprising four movements.

Prokofieff: Ballet suite "Chout" (Buffoon), Symphony Orchestra. Decca-Polydor. This is not everybody's music, but may interest those who lean toward the modern. Thoroughly well recorded.

Chamber Music

Schubert: Quartet, Op. 29, Budapest String Quartet. Four H. M. V. records in album. A redundance of a good thing, since Columbia recorded it less than a year ago and there is little choice between former and latter presentations.

Beethoven: Serenade in D, Op. 8, by Simon Goldberg, violin; Paul Hindemith, viola, and Emanuel Feuerman, cello. Three Columbia records. Splendidly done. The adagio is especially lovely.

Opera

Leoncavallo: "Pagliacci," by La Scala soloists and orchestra of Milan. Nine Columbia records. This production should stand unchallenged for a long time. It is magnificently done.

Instrumental

Schubert: "The Wanderer" Fantasia, played by Edwin Fischer, pianist. Three H. M. V. records. Mr. Fischer gives a splendid performance. He plays evidently with the same concentration and energy before the microphone as on the concert platform.

Chopin: Etudes, Op. 25, No. 3, and Op. 10, No. 4; and Prélude, Op. 28, No. 15; played by Alexander Brailowsky, pianist. Decca-Polydor record. Well worth having.

Brahms: Capriccio, G minor, and Paganini-**Schumann: Study from Caprice, Op. 3, No. 2**; played by M. von Schonberg, pianist. Decca-Polydor record. Very well recorded and played.

Clerambault-arr. Dandelot: Largo on G string, and Wienawski: Scherzo tarentelle, Jascha Heifetz, violin. H. M. V. record. Both beautifully played.

Vocal

Two German Songs, by Heinrich Schlusnus, baritone. Decca-Polydor record. Mr. Schlusnus is well heard. His fine voice is so well produced and controlled that he never fails to record well.

Terence's "Farewell to Kathleen" and "The Dawning of the Day," sung by John McCormack, tenor. H. M. V. record. Two Irish ballads in which Mr. McCormack's delicate brogue is a delight.

Music

The Chancel Choir

A program of sacred a cappella music was sung in Jordan Hall last night, under the direction of Ruth Krehbiel-Jacobs and Arthur Leslie Jacobs. Group one, conducted by Mr. Jacobs, opened with a chorus by the early seventeenth century composer, Melchoir Teschner, followed by choruses by Mueller, Van Denman Thompson, and W. Lawrence Curry. Group two comprised the Motet, Opus 29, No. 2, Psalm LI, by Johannes Brahms, and group three brought choruses by Christiansen, Fischer, and a spiritual arranged by Burleigh, both groups sung under the direction of Mrs. Jacobs. The final group was devoted to Russian composers and included Arcangelsky, Rachmaninov, Nikolsky, and Gretchaninov, conducted by Mr. Jacobs.

There is considerable to commend in the singing of this group. First, the complete program of 13 numbers, and the encores, were sung entirely sans notes, a custom seldom followed by choruses American in personnel. Second, there was no attempt at making concert pieces from material obviously intended for use in church services and therefore to be sung without the artificial touches and vocal tricks accorded, quite properly, the art-song and folk-song type of chorus. There is, however, a tendency toward too abrupt endings, and a less incisive attack and release than one listener would have liked to hear. On the other hand, the melodic lines were fluent and for the most part, breath control was good, and while we do not approve of the aforementioned vocal tricks in sacred choral work, we do feel that these gifted conductors and their fine singers might together work out a program which would contain more variety in tone color and a less obvious conception of nuance, and at the same time maintain the feeling of reverence which the choir seeks to establish. The final group of Russian origin was a step in the right direction as to material, with diction especially clear in the Credo by Gretchaninov.

G. M. S.

In American Opera

Lucrezia Bori

Metropolitan Prima Donna, With Joan Taylor, Daughter of Deems Taylor, Author of "Peter Ibbetson," To Be Given at the Boston Opera House, April 4. Joan Made Her Debut in This Opera in New York and Will Be Heard Here.

Boston Art Notes

Mickey Mouse, Backstage

Everyone has at one moment or another asked perplexedly about Mickey Mouse, "But how do they make the animated cartoon?" The question is answered in part by a revealing and amusing exhibition which is now on view at the Vose Galleries in Copley Square. A number of the original drawings are on display.

The animated cartoon consists of about 9000 drawings, made separately. They are drawn by artists who are called animators. Walt Disney, creator of Mickey Mouse and Silly Symphonies, originated the scheme, and he originates most of the ideas and developments as we see them on the screen. At Vose's we note that there is a division between the background and the foreground, or scene of action. The foreground drawing is done on cellophane through which the background may be seen. The figures may be moved to and fro on the foreground. The action is induced by slight variations of drawing which when photographed guide the eye to changes. There are a number of separate drawings from "Mickey's Mellerdrammer," "King Neptune," "Lullaby Land," "Mickey's Nightmare."

We note from the first with what conciseness the animators work, the absolute clarity of form, the shaping of eyes, ears, muzzles, legs, tails. Vagueness would be ruinous. Every figure and every movement must be conceived as a design which may be repeated thousands of times with minute changes, and in diverse guises. This craft demands efficiency of the highest variety, for on the one hand, it is dominated by demands of mechanical exactitude, on the other hand the movement of the film and progress of the idea must enlarge and develop with artistic variation and cumulation. The problem is one of this age, and peculiar to new inventions. So much the more exciting.

Seeing Mickey backstage, we may feel somewhat as we do about puppets, released from the hand of the animator. Nevertheless, to us it seemed that these draftsmen in Hollywood had a discipline and devicefulness and capacity for cooperation which surpasses most current accomplishment. Even the pictures individually have vivacity and point.

D. A.

Court Called on Prison Camps

RALEIGH, N. C., March 19 (AP)—Governor Ehringhaus yesterday ordered a two-weeks special term of Mecklenburg Superior Court to start on April 8 with Judge Don Phillips presiding, to investigate charges of mistreatment of prisoners by convict camp authorities. The special court had been requested as a consequence of legislative inquiries.

Theaters

"Ode to Liberty"

Gilbert Miller's production of "Ode to Liberty" is a triumph of the histrionic rather than of the dramatic art. The play, adapted by Sidney Howard from Michel Duran's "Liberté Provisoire" is a very trivial matter indeed, but the acting of Ina Claire and Walter Slezak provides an amusing evening. The piece opened at the Plymouth last night.

The story has to do with a Communist, who has taken a pot shot at Hitler and missed him and who now seeks asylum in the Paris apartment of a lady who is living apart from her husband because he bores her. Complications which at times verge on the farcical are entertaining, and the conclusion is cleverly contrived. You will see that the piece is well suited to the accomplished talents of Miss Claire, who makes the most of her slender opportunity. Mr. Slezak is very charming as the Communist who finds himself softening under the comforts of bourgeois life. Minor rôles are well taken by Roy Gordon, Paul McGrath, Katherine Stewart and Hal K. Dawson.

L. A. S.

Boston Stage Notes

The Harvard Dramatic Club will present A. A. Milne's comedy, "Sarah Simple," for the first time in America, at Brattle Hall, Cambridge, tomorrow evening. The performance will be repeated Friday evening.

The next new play scheduled for a Boston theater is "A Journey By Night," which will be presented at the Shubert for two weeks beginning April 1. Arthur Goodrich has adapted the play from the German of Leo Perutz. Greta Maren, Viennese actress, will be starred.

The Moscow Art Players are due at the Shubert from April 18 to April 27, in a repertory of plays acted in Russian.

The Globe Theater Players from Chicago will begin an engagement in Boston on April 22 in their repertory of abbreviated Shakespeare plays. The theatre is yet to be chosen.

The spring visit of the Abbey Theater Players to Boston will begin on either May 20 or May 27, at the Hollis. The engagement will extend for two weeks and will include new plays, as well as some of the old favorites. The principal players—Barry Fitzgerald, F. J. McCormick, Eileen Crowe, Maureen Delaney, May Craig, Arthur Shields, M. J. Dolan and P. J. Carolan—will be seen again.

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Listed Stock Quotations • **Stock Market Decline Checked and Some Good Gains Recorded** • Commodity and Money Markets

Small Advances Established By Various Stocks

Selected Group of Utilities, Industrials and Rails up Moderately

By Forrest Price

Stocks have regained their composure.

That is, to a certain extent.

There was mild recovery in a selected group of issues but the market grew very quiet on the rally. Total sales approximated 500,000 shares.

The sugar stocks again attracted the fliers. American Crystal Sugar preferred was whirled up nearly 6 points. Cuban American Sugar, Great Western Sugar and South Porto Rico Sugar were in the ascending class.

It is to be noted that the sugar industry has been improving and apparently there has been accumulation in the sugar shares because of this betterment.

An advance of around 2 points for U. S. Steel preferred was an encouraging feature.

Union Pacific and Atchison were firm spots among the rails.

Columbia Gas A, Colorado & Southern preferred, Western Union, Pacific Lighting and Public Service 6 per cent were in fair demand.

Homestake Mining, Cerro de Pasco, U. S. Smelting and American Smelting were on the plus side of the market.

Owens Illinois Glass and Bethlehem Steel preferred each moved up 2 points or more.

Johns-Manville, Westinghouse Electric and Wright Aero made good gains, the last named rose 5½ points.

The bond department was featured by strength of the foreign government issues. The German loans were particularly active and higher. With the exception of a few utilities the corporate list was heavy. U. S. Governments also inclined to sag.

Slight price advances were made in grain prices. On the whole sentiment was improved. However, cotton futures showed the most striking comeback among the commodities. Other good gains were made by sugar, hides and rubber.

Someone once said that the things we have most worried about never happened. And that's about the way things are beginning to look in the matter of congressional legislation.

Nothing seriously inimical to business has yet transpired in Congress, and some of the measures regarded as handicaps may be revised or repealed.

At any rate with adjournment of Congress not far away there is a breath of hope that the NRA and other experimental measures will be so revised as to allow business to move forward. Also that other fantastic legislation will not see the light of day.

Anyway if business men were to take an inventory of congressional affairs they might find something tangible on which to base their hopes for the usual spring rise in business.

Chilean Newsprint Paper Shows Improved Quality

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO—There is in evidence a steady improvement in the quality of newsprint paper produced in Chile, according to a report by the United States commercial attaché here.

Aided by the relatively high cost of imported newsprint, owing to Chilean currency depreciation, the domestic industry finds itself handicapped only by the scarcity of needed raw materials, the report states.

The industry is now attempting to produce more cellulose for various paper products. The present capacity of the single company producing newsprint in Chile is 6000 tons annually and this total represents the approximate production in 1934, the report states.

Imports of newsprint into Chile during 1934 amounted to 10,500,000 kilograms, of which Canada accounted for more than 80 per cent.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Firm; quiet recovery in all sections.

Bonds: Irregular; Belgian loans drop sharply.

Curb: Steady; specialties advance briskly.

Foreign exchanges: Mixed; sterling higher; gold currencies decline.

Cotton: Higher; domestic and foreign trade buying; covering.

Sugar: Quiet; trade buying.

Chicago

Wheat: Firm; bullish crop reports.

Corn: Firm with wheat.

Cattle: Steady to 25 lower; top $13.75.

Hogs: 15-25 lower; top $9.10.

Foreign

LONDON—The resignation of the Belgian cabinet caused gold mining shares and other continental favorites to weaken on the stock exchange today, but otherwise the markets were little effected, confidence having developed on overnight political developments. Giltedged securities, transatlantic issues, industrials, and rubber shares improved. The market closed steady.

PARIS—Firmness developed on the Bourse today under the influence of the rise in chemical shares. International issues were strong, while Belgian stocks held firm. The closing was strong.

BERLIN—Prices on the Boerse today were firm throughout the list. Steel works shares, which gained a point, and mining industry stocks were preferred in view of rearmament activity.

Price of Lead Advances

The price of lead has been advanced five points to $3.60 a pound, New York, by the American Smelting & Refining Company.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Mar. 19	Last Mar. 18
[illegible]			Adams Express					
[illegible]			Adams Millis					
[illegible]			Addressograph					
[illegible]			Affiliated Prod					
[illegible]			Air Reduction					
[illegible]			Alaska-Juneau					
[illegible]			Alleghany Corp					
[illegible]			Allied Chem					
[illegible]			Allis Chalmers					
[illegible]			Amerada					
[illegible]			Am Ag Ch Del					
[illegible]			Am Bank Note					
[illegible]			Am Brake Sh					
[illegible]			Am Can					
[illegible]			Am Car & F					
[illegible]			Am Chicle					
[illegible]			Am Com Alcohol					
[illegible]			Am Encaustic T					
[illegible]			Am & For Pow					
[illegible]			Am Ice					
[illegible]			Am Internat					
[illegible]			Am Locomotive					
[illegible]			Am Mach & F					
[illegible]			Am Metal					
[illegible]			Am Power & L					
[illegible]			Am Radiator					
[illegible]			Am Rolling Mill					
[illegible]			Am Ship Bldg					
[illegible]			Am Smelting					
[illegible]			Am Steel Fdries					
[illegible]			Am Stores					
[illegible]			Am Sugar					
[illegible]			Am Tel & Tel					
[illegible]			Am Tobacco					
[illegible]			Am Water Wks					
[illegible]			Anaconda					
[illegible]			Archer Daniels					
[illegible]			Armour Ill					
[illegible]			Atchison					
[illegible]			Atl Refining					
[illegible]			Auburn Auto					
[illegible]			Aviation Corp					
—B—								
[illegible]			Baldwin Loco					
[illegible]			Balt & Ohio					
[illegible]			Barnsdall					
[illegible]			Beech Nut Pack					
[illegible]			Bendix Aviation					
[illegible]			Bethlehem Steel					
[illegible]			Bigelow Sanford					
[illegible]			Blaw Knox					
[illegible]			Borden Co					
[illegible]			Borg Warner					
[illegible]			Briggs Mfg					
[illegible]			Brooklyn Man T					
[illegible]			Brooklyn Un Gas					
[illegible]			Bucyrus Erie					
[illegible]			Budd Mfg					
[illegible]			Budd Wheel					
[illegible]			Bullard					
[illegible]			Burroughs Add					
[illegible]			Byers					
—U—								
61⅞	54	2	Underwd El Fish	200	55	54½	55	
		4	Union Bag & P	100	41½	41½	41½	
		1.60	Union Carbide	2700	46	45½	46	45½
		1	Union Oil Calif	800	16	15¾	16	15½
		6	Union Pacific	300	88½	88½	88	88
		4	Union Pacific pf	300	81	81	81	80½
		1.20	Union Tank Car	400	23¼	23	23¼	23
			United Aircraft	2100	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	10⅝
			United Airlines vtc	1200	5	5	5⅛	4⅞
		1.60	United Biscuit	100	23½	23½	23½	23⅜
		2.40	United Carbon	100	48¼	47¾	48¼	47¼
			United Corp	1200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
		3	United Corp pf	2000	33⅞	31⅝	33⅞	31⅝
—W—								
			Wabash RR	200				
		.20e	Waldorf System	200				
			Walworth	300	3½	3¼	3⅛	
			Warner Bros A	100				
			Warner Quinlan	400	3¾	3⅜	3¾	
			Warren Bros	30	1	1	1	
			Wells Fargo Exp	1600	33½	31	33½	
		.80	Wesson Oil	40	41	40	41	
		6	W Penn El pf	30	45½	44	45½	
		7	W Penn El 7%	30	98	98	98	
		6	W Penn Pw 6%	300	9	9	9	
			Westn Maryland	400	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
			Westn Pac pf	100	22¾	21½	22	
			Westn Union	800	19¼	19	19	
		.50	Westing Air Br	2200	34⅞	33⅞	34⅞	
			Westing Elec	40	87½	87½	87½	
		3.50	Westing El pf	400	11	10	11	
			Weston El Instru	100	21½	21½	21½	
			Wheeling Stl pf	145				
			White Motor	400	18½	18¼	18½	
		2	White Rock	100	1⅜			
			White Sew M	3100				
			Wilson & Co	400	69¼	68¾	69¼	
		6	Wilson & Co pf	1700	52¼	52¼	52¼	
		2.40	Woolworth	200	13¼	13¾	13¼	
			Worthington Pump	30	41	39	41	
			Wright Aero	300	34½	34½	34½	
		3	Wrigley					
—Y—Z—								
			Yellow Truck	500	3¾	3¾	3¾	
		1	Young Sp & W	200	18	18¼	18	
			Youngstown	100	14	13¾	14	

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. a Payable in stock. b Paid this year. c Payable in scrip. d Last payment. e Paid last year. f $3 paid on accumulations. g Accumulated dividends paid this year. h Reported in receivership. j Plus 4% in stock. k Optional cash or stock. wi When issued. l Plus 3% in stock. m Accumulated dividends paid last year.

Little Steel Bought By the Railroads

Including 23,500 tons of rails awarded by the New York Central, rail purchases so far this year amount to 89,177 tons, or 46 per cent of that in the comparable period last year, says the magazine Steel.

New York Central also ordered 9000 tons of accessories. Union Pacific is to allocate 19,000 tons of rails soon, and Chicago & North Western announces it will buy 25,000 tons. Burlington has budgeted for 750 freight cars.

Atlas Corp. Income For 1934 Totals $2,364,551

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 19—The annual report of Atlas Corporation includes for the first time a consolidated income account and capital surplus and unrealized appreciation account.

The total net income applicable to the capital stock of Atlas Corporation was $2,364,551, which included $2,003,997 net profit on sale of securities after deducting provision for the federal income tax and the amount applicable to minority interests.

The consolidated income account for the year 1934, before including net profit on sale of securities, shows a combined income from dividends, interest and miscellaneous of $3,031,642.

The total expenses of Atlas and all subsidiaries, including taxes and interest charges, were $1,781,397.

Of the net balance, $889,691.41 was applicable to minority interests.

During 1934 Atlas paid out $781,968 in dividends on its $3 preference stock.

India Has Substantial Imports of Phonographs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOMBAY, India, March 19—India continues to show much interest in the phonograph, according to a report by the United States Vice-Consul here. In the Bombay district alone, the report states, $150,000 worth of phonographs, parts and supplies are imported annually. Imports represent approximately 25 per cent of the total annual sales.

The mechanical and microphone requisites used in domestically produced phonographs are usually imported from Switzerland, Germany and the United Kingdom. There is thus a constant demand for phonograph parts and this demand is expected to increase, the report states.

Now that the revaluation of the dollar has raised the purchasing power of the rupee, it should be possible for American manufacturers to compete favorably in this market, according to the report.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

Wheat	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.91⅞	.92	.91	.91⅞	+ ⅝
July	.88⅛	.88⅞	.88⅛	.88⅞	+ ⅜
September	.88⅛	.88	.88¼	.88⅞	+ ⅜
Corn					
May	.77¼	.77⅝	.76⅞	.77⅜	+ ⅝
July	.73⅜	.73⅝	.73⅜	.73½	+ ⅛
September	.70⅛	.70⅞	.70	.70¼	+ ⅜
Oats					
May	.43⅝	.43⅞	.43⅝	.43⅞	+ ⅛
July	.37⅞	.38⅛	.37⅞	.38	+ ⅛
September	.36¼	.36⅝	.36	.36¼	+ ⅛

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.83⅞	.83	.83⅞	+ ⅜
July				

Railway Freight Movement

NEW YORK, March 19—Wall Street estimates place last week's movement of railway freight at moderately above the previous week, but under the like week of last year. Dow Jones & Co. places the total at approximately 600,000 cars, compared with 587,270 the previous week and 628,773 the like week of 1934.

United American Bosch

NEW YORK, March 19 (AP)—United American Bosch Corporation and subsidiaries reported net profit for 1934 of $30,101 after taxes and other charges, equal to 12 cents a share, compared with net loss of $10,666 in 1933.

National Enamel Co. Net

NEW YORK, March 19 (AP)—The National Enameling & Stamping Company of Milwaukee reports for 1934 net profit of $372,581, compared with $274,032 in the preceding year. This is after all charges and depreciation, taxes, etc.

Stock of American Cotton Is Lowest In Recent Years

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 19—At the end of February stocks of American cotton in the United States were smaller than on the like date in recent years, according to the New York Cotton Exchange Service.

The major portion of the stock outside of mills and on farms was under Government control. Unless cotton prices improve sufficiently to make outright sales more advantageous, growers are expected to place a large part of their holdings in the 12-cent loan.

It is now a question whether there will be sufficient "free" cotton, that is, not under Government control, to satisfy export and domestic consumption requirements during the balance of this season.

"The stock of American cotton in all hands in the United States at the end of February totaled 10,832,000 bales as compared with 11,794,000 at the end of February last year, and 13,283,000 two years ago," says the Exchange Service. "The stock on farms and in transit aggregated 1,376,000 bales as against 1,579,000 a year earlier, and 2,846,000 two years earlier. In mill warehouses, there were 1,118,0000 bales as compared with 1,609,000 at the end of February last year, and 1,402,000 two years ago. In public warehouses, there were 8,338,000 bales as against 8,606,000 last year, and 9,335,000 two years ago."

Electric Bond & Share Income for 1934 Lower

NEW YORK, March 19 (AP)—Net income of the Electric Bond & Share Company in 1934 totaled $9,534,373, equal after preferred dividends to 21 cents a share on the common stock. This compares with $10,735,268, or 44 cents a common share in 1933.

Gross income for the period aggregated $13,952,702, a decrease of $767,970 under the previous year, and expenses and taxes were larger by $432,925. The balance sheet as of Dec. 31 shows total current assets of $43,101,093 of which $38,321,672 was in cash. Total current liabilities were $4,155,857. The company has no other indebtedness.

Dividend Declarations

State Street Trust Company of Boston declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2 a share payable April 1 to stock of record March 22.

Bond Averages

(Compiled by the Associated Press)

	20 Rails	10 Indust	10 Util	10 For'n
Monday	78.3	92.2	86.4	70.0
Month ago	86.0	94.8	88.8	70.1
Year ago	85.5	85.7	84.5	66.3
1935 high	87.8	95.0	88.8	70.4
1935 low	78.2	92.3	84.5	67.0
1934 high	88.4	92.9	88.8	70.0
1934 low	74.5	73.7	68.2	60.2
1932 low	45.8	40.0	64.8	42.2
1928 high	101.1	98.9	102.9	100.5

10 Low-Yield Bonds

Tuesday 109.6, month ago 110.0, year ago 104.6, 1935 high 110.3, 1935 low 107.6, 1934 high 108.3, 1934 low 99.1, 1928 high 104.4, 1932 low 88.8.

Copper Industry Improves

NEW YORK, March 19 (AP)—Copper circles estimate that the statistical position of the industry improved a little further in February. Revised estimates of world stocks of refined copper as of March 1 place the total at 384,000,000 pounds, or 17,000,000 from Feb. 1. Stocks in North and South America are believed to have declined 21,000,000 pounds, which was partially offset by an increase of 4,000,000 pounds outside the Americas.

Large Steel Orders Rumored

NEW YORK, March 19 (AP)—Steel circles hear that the Chicago & North Western Railway Company will enter the market soon for 25,000 tons of rails and 8000 tons of track fastenings. Gulf, Mobile & Northern Railroad has ordered 3218 tons of rails and 700 tons of accessories from the Tennessee Coal & Iron Railroad Company, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation.

Steel Operations Decline

NEW YORK, March 19 (AP)—The rate of steel operations showed another small decline this week to 46.8 per cent, according to the estimate of the American Iron & Steel Institute. In the previous week schedules were at 47.1 per cent of capacity. The currently estimated rate compares with 48.1 per cent a month ago and 46.8 per cent in the same week last year. The decline from last week is .3 of a point or .6 of 1 per cent.

Better Feeling In Chicago Grain Market

CHICAGO, March 19 (AP)—A fractional recovery of prices today was the grain market's rather feeble response to the more pacific tone of European political news. Uncertainty over international currency movements tended to restrict dealings, but on the whole a better feeling prevailed among traders.

A sharp rally in cotton and discouraging crop news from domestic winter wheat territory, with dust storms continuing, were bullish factors.

Wheat closed ⅛ to ⅝ cent higher, May 91⅝-¾, and corn was 1 cent lower to ⅜ up, May 77⅜-½. Oats gained fractions and rye was unchanged to ⅜ higher. Provisions were firm.

Farm Situation Is Better In Three Southern States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—General improvement in the farm situation throughout Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana during 1934 is indicated by the fact that the Federal Land Bank of New Orleans sold farms amounting to more than $3,300,000 receiving an average cash payment of approximately 20 per cent, while it rented 85 per cent of its farms at satisfactory prices, according to Mr. Edward B. Green, vice-president of the bank.

"The total amount received from bank-owned farms was more than double that for any of the three previous years," said Mr. Green's report. "It is most encouraging, too, that the demand for farmland is pretty general throughout the district. Cotton loans in Alabama and Mississippi have been as much in demand as rice and sugar cane plantations in southern Louisiana."

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

New York

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	10.36	10.63	10.36	10.63	+.15
May	10.43	10.73	10.43	10.69	—.33
July	10.50	10.76	10.50	10.75	—.33
October	10.12	10.43	10.11	10.39	—.33
December	10.36	10.50	10.34	10.46	+.34

Spots 10.95, up 30 points. Tone at close steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	6.04	6.12	6.03	6.08	+.04
May	6.03	6.09	6.00	6.09	+.10
July	5.98	6.04	5.94	6.00	+.10
October	5.75	5.82	5.73	5.80	+.20
December	5.71	5.71	5.71	5.71	+.10

Tone at close steady.

London Wool Sales

LONDON, March 19 (AP)—There were 7066 bales of wool offered at the auction today, of which 6890 were sold. The market registered a good tone, with greasy crossbreds in active demand, all being sold. Merinos also met a good demand, the home trade taking some of these offerings, but the bulk selling to the Continent. The current series will end March 26.

Curb Market Short Interest

NEW YORK, March 19 (AP)—The short interest of stocks listed on the New York Curb Exchange increased 10,698 shares during February to a total of 38,383 shares, the exchange announced today.

Business Failures Increase

NEW YORK, March 19—Business failures for the week ended March 14 numbered 232, compared with 216 in the previous week and 249 in the like period last year, Dun & Bradstreet reports.

United Carr Fastener Corp.

The United Carr Fastener Corp. and subsidiaries reports consolidated net profit for 1934 of $468,088, or $1.99 a share on capital stock, as compared with $304,711, or $1.22 a share, the year before.

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	Last	Net Chg
June	8.85B	8.88	+.10
September	9.19B	9.25	+.05
December	9.44B	9.55	+.05

B—Bid.

Baby Bond Sales

WASHINGTON, March 19 (AP)—The Treasury announces that sales of the new Baby Bonds, begun March 1, amounted to $23,183,693 during the first 14 days of the sales campaign. There have been 48,461 individual buyers, averaging $438 apiece.

Gasoline Prices In U. S. Lowest Of Any Country

Justifies Expectation of Increases in the Not Distant Future

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 19—The United States has not only the lowest price for gasoline of any of the leading countries of the world (12 cents a gallon at Buffalo, N. Y.) but its top price (25 cents a gallon in Helena, Mont.) is lower by three cents than the lowest top price (Canada 28 cents), it is revealed in the T. S. Hose oil review.

"When we compare the prices for gasoline obtaining in various sections of this country with those obtaining in certain foreign territory," says the review, "we find that the differentials are very wide. The present low price for gasoline in the United States appears to obtain at Buffalo, N. Y., where the price, including 4-cent tax, is 12 cents. The highest price appears to be at Helena, Mont., where it is 25 cents including 6 cents tax.

"In Canada, the prices range from 25c to 28c an American gallon; in France, where the gasoline industry is a monopoly, the price in American gallons is approximately 42c; in England the range is from 25.3c for second grade to 28.6c for first grade; in Spain the price is 39c; and in South Africa the price is approximately 44c a gallon.

"It thus appears that the United States has not only the lowest price but its top price of 25c is lower by 3c a gallon than the lowest high price (Canada 28c) in any of the foreign countries herein recited.

"With the costs of exploration, production and distribution in this country so much higher than they have been in many years, and after reading the comparisons above discussed, no reasonable mind can deny that the industry is entitled to much higher gasoline prices, and it is the confident belief of many within the industry that such increases may be expected at a date in the not distant future. Certainly they would be justified and would tend to increase confidence in all industries."

Money Markets

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Call loans	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Stock Exch.			
Curb Exch.			
renewal rate	1¼@	1¼@	1¼@
Com paper	¾@	¾@	¾@
Bar silver	58¾c	58¾c	33⅞c
Time loans—			
60-90 days	¼@1	¼@1	¼@1
4-6 months	¼@1	¼@1	¼@1

Bankers Acceptance Market

60-90 days	⅛@ ⅛	⅛@ ⅛	1⅛@1
4 months	⅛@ ⅛	⅛@ ⅛	1⅛@1
5-6 months	⅛@ ⅛	1 @ ⅛	1¼@1

London Quotations

Short bills	⅜@ ⅜	⅜@ ⅜	⅜@ ⅜
3 mos bills	½d	½d	½d
Bar silver	27⅛d	27⅞d	18¼d
Bar gold	145s 3½d	146s 11d	133s 9d

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼	1¼	1¼
Com paper	¾@ 3	3 @3	¾@3⅛
Time money	3		

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½	Bucharest	4½
Boston	3½	Budapest	4
Chicago	3	Calcutta	3½
Cleveland	3	Copenhagen	3½
Dallas	3	Helsingfors	4
Kansas City	3	Lisbon	5
Minneapolis	3½	London	2
New York	1½	Madrid	6
Philadelphia	3	Oslo	3½
Richmond	3	Paris	2½
San Francisco	3	Prague	3½
St. Louis	3½	Riga	5
Amsterdam	3½	Rome	4
Athens	7	Sofia	7
Berlin	4	Stockholm	2½
Berne	2½	Tokyo	3.65
Bombay	3½	Warsaw	5
Brussels	2½	Vienna	4½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling: Demand	$4.77½	$4.78½	$8.2397
Cables	4.77½	4.78½	8.2397
France—franc	.0660	.0660	.0663
Belgium—belga	.3345	.3331	.3334
Switz'l'd—franc	.3243	.3221	.3267
Italy—lira	.0831	.0831	.0831
Germany—mark	.4044	.4036	.4033
Holland—florin	.6775	.6765	.6806
Sweden—krona	.2444	.2463	.4537
Norway—krone	.2383	.2400	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2131	.2131	.4537
Spain—peseta	.1368	.1369	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0094⅞	.0094⅞	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1888	.1888	.2382
Czech'via—crown	.0418	.0418	.0420
Finland—finm'k	.0213	.0213	.0430
Hungary—pengo	.2980	.2980	.2960
Poland—zloty	.1888	.1888	.1898
Portugal—escudo	.0434½	.0434½	.0440
Roumania—leu	.0101	.0101	.0100
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0228	.0228	.0228
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.4250	.4235	.6
Shanghai—dol	.3835	.3833	
India—rupee	.3611	.3604	.6180
Japan—yen	.2800	.2800	.8440
Java—florin	.6807	.6802	.6806
Phil Islands—peso	.4988	.4988	.5000
Str Stlmnts—dol	.5500	.5588	.9685
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3181	.3181	.7180
Brazil—milreis	.0832	.0830	.2070
Chile—peso	.0505	.0500	.2030
Peru—sol	.2300	.2330	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.8000	.8080	1.7245
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9994	.9978	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2788	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Valuation of the Dollar

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 19—The following quotations in cents of the value of the dollar on the local foreign exchange market, based on quotations for the French franc on the days indicated, compare:

	Mar.19	Mar.18	Mar.16	Mar.15	Mar.14
High	100.3	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.5
Low	100.3	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.3
Last	100.3	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.5

Range since legal devaluation:

High	101.6	Low	99.
	Feb. 5, 1934		April 21, 1934

The President's proclamation of Jan. 31, 1934, fixed the domestic gold price of the dollar at 59.06 per cent of its old par value. On the basis of the old parity, the value of the dollar in terms of the French franc was 59.21 cents at the close.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, March 19 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on March 16 was: Receipts, $163,466,594; expenditures, $30,940,340; balance, $2,130,233,135; customs receipts for the month, $16,061,828. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $2,306,718,915; expenditures, $4,843,271,141, including $2,493,023,269 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $2,536,552,...; gold assets, $8,531,808,333.

Columbia Broadcasting Net

A net profit for the year is reported by the Columbia Broadcasting System of $2,274,120, equal to $3.67 on the combined A and B stock, as compared with $1,053,704, or $1.68 a share on the issues, in 1933.

New York Told to Drop Fear and Assume Recovery Leadership

Banish Pessimism, SEC Head Advises New York Leaders

Kennedy Scores City for Not Setting Pace on Road to Recovery

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 19—New York, "the barometer of the nation's business," was roundly scored for its pessimism and vigorously urged to assume its proper place in the leadership of the country toward financial recovery, by Joseph P. Kennedy, chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, in his first public address here.

The guest of honor at a luncheon given today by the American Arbitration Association, the head of the federal securities regulatory body was surrounded by over 1000 financial leaders and industrial executives. Among others, 60 of the big stock exchange firms in this city and the Bethlehem Steel Corporation reserved tables.

Such representatives of big business and finance as Richard Whitney, president of the New York Stock Exchange; J. Herbert Case, chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the board of the Chase National Bank, Junius S. Morgan, partner of J. P. Morgan & Co., and Owen D. Young applauded their rebuker.

Things to Be Thankful For

They heard themselves scolded for their lack of courage and their ingratitude at the "34 per cent increase in general business, for the practical rehabilitation of the great motor industry and for the sound revamping of other industries."

"In all frankness, I must say that this ace of American cities is not giving a good account of its stewardship as the pace-setter of business enterprises," Mr. Kennedy charged. "Those whom I have been meeting recently in other sections of the country are unanimous in declaring that New York is the 'bluest' spot in the country with respect to business morale. And when New York is blue, every other section of the country is confused and confounded."

Attacking the lack of self-confidence shown by business leaders recently, Mr. Kennedy said:

"Things never are quite as hopeless as they are made to appear by fear, and never in the last two years has there been such fearing of fear itself as there is today. It is the cold hand of death on business initiative. Men see business sustained at a rate which would have been considered impossible two years ago, yet they continually cry out against the uncertainty of things."

Calls Bureaucracy a Bogey

The chairman of the commission used strong language in an effort to convince his listeners that the objectives of the securities commission was in the public interest, which means "protection to rights and obstacles to wrongdoing." He assailed the tendency of businessmen to blame their timidity on the bogey of growing federal bureaucracy.

"In the complex setting in which we live and work and build, the necessity for a healthy regulation of the investment market must be apparent to all right-thinking people. We cannot turn back. It is idle to dream and wish for the return of a former day, with its unrestrained opportunity for unfair and dishonest practices."

In answer to the charge that "pioneering and daring in business had been discouraged by the new securities legislation," Mr. Kennedy cited the two major pieces of financing registered within the past fortnight as indicating a "cross section of the country." These were issues by Swift & Co., $40,000,000, and the Pacific Gas & Electric Co., $45,000,000.

"These, I am hopeful enough to believe, mark a turn in the road," he continued. "Only a trickling little stream of private corporation finance as yet, where before there was a flood tide. But the stream is large enough and representative enough to justify the statement that there is no longer any excuse left to the corporation which has hitherto hesitated to go forward with confidence.

Road Clear Is Assertion

"The road to new financing, so necessary to recovery, has been cleared for you."

After stressing the workability of the present requirements of the Securities Act, the chairman urged American business to "accept the fine example of these business leaders and resist the small-minded critic who sees evil in every government agency. Wherever you lead, the rest of the country will follow, and 60 days before anyone knows it the victory over doubt and despair will have been won."

Politics has always been an unescapable incident of American business life, Mr. Kennedy said. Forget it, he appealed, and rather turn attention to the slogan, "Business as usual."

"Plan your future requirements. Cut your cloth according to your pattern as the motor industry has done. Invest in America. Its people have purchasing power, cash reserves, bank balances, and savings accounts. Hoarding, mental hoarding, and spiritual hoarding keep these resources in hiding. The great American people whose common sense solved every crisis in their history have never failed to respond to sane, courageous, business leadership."

The speech was broadcast over Station WJZ of the NBC network. Floyd B. Odlum, president of the Board of Trustees of the association, and head of the Atlas Corporation, presided at the luncheon.

Asks for Confidence

Joseph P. Kennedy
Chairman of the Securities & Exchange Commission

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank .. Mar. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank .. Apr. 1
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank .. Apr. 1
Franklin Savings Bank .. Apr. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank .. Apr. 10
Boston Penny Savings Bank .. Apr. 10
Home Savings Bank .. Apr. 10
Union Savings Bank .. Apr. 10
Warren Institution for Savings .. Apr. 15
Dorchester Savings Bank .. Apr. 15
East Boston Savings Bank .. Apr. 15
Eliot Savings Bank .. Apr. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury .. Apr. 15
Wildey Savings Bank .. Apr. 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

County Savings Bank, Chelsea .. Mar. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank .. Apr. 1
Cambridge Savings Bank .. Apr. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank .. Apr. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings .. Apr. 1
Medford Savings Bank .. Apr. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings .. Apr. 1
Somerville Savings Bank .. Apr. 6
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank .. Apr. 10
Brookline Savings Bank .. Apr. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank, Cambridge Apr. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge .. Apr. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank .. Apr. 15

Exchange Committee Weighs Conflicting Views on New Slate

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 19—There was a tie in sentiment for and against the present administration of the New York Stock Exchange voiced by speakers at the third and last open meeting held at the exchange yesterday. The reason for the meetings was to provide an opportunity for the brokerage group to publicly express their views and make suggestions to the nominating committee, which cannot make public its slate until April 8. The election will take place on May 13.

Although the name of Charles R. Gay, senior partner of Whitehouse & Co., has been the most heard in connection with the nomination for the presidency to supplant Richard Whitney, present head, nothing official will be known about this until the ticket is officially announced.

Following the meeting, which was attended by about 300, R. Lawrence Oakley, chairman of the committee, said that other men mentioned for nomination for president were Walter L. Johnson, Peter J. Maloney, Allen L. Lindley and L. Martin Richmond. Mr. Whitney was not without his warm supporters, however, who urged his re-election on the basis of gratitude for his hard work on behalf of the exchange.

Mr. Oakley stated that the Securities and Exchange Commission has shown no interest in the election, and its members "are taking an entirely neutral attitude" in regard to it.

Banks Merely U. S. Security Affiliates Now, Asserts Loree

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 19—Describing the present banking and currency situation in the United States as "a very advanced stage of government capitalism under a central dictatorship," Leonor F. Loree, president of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad Corporation, today commended the move by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York to have Congress set up a National Commission on Banking and Currency. In a letter to Thomas I. Parkinson, president of the chamber, Mr. Loree said that such a commission, which would be authorized to make a scientific, non-political study and reorganization of the banking and currency system, would serve as a needed deterrent to "hasty and ill-considered legislation affecting banking and currency."

"We have steadily prostituted the functions of the present Federal Reserve banking system," his letter continues, "until now the banks are little more than the security affiliate of the United States Treasury, instead of, as intended, serving as repository of the country's banking structure, chiefly holding gold and self-liquidating commercial paper."

Standard Gas Soon To Do Refinancing

NEW YORK, March 19 (AP)—The second large refunding issue by a public utility holding company since Congressional proposals were advanced to limit the life of such companies was expected in Wall Street to be filed shortly with the Securities and Exchange Commission by the Standard Gas & Electric Company.

The company is expected to file a registration statement with the SEC covering a new issue of $24,649,500 five-year bonds to be offered in exchange for a like amount of 6 per cent debentures maturing Oct. 1, 1935. The new bonds will bear the same interest rate.

Cloth Trade Hit Hard by Decline In Cotton Prices

Sees Possible Scarcity of Staple If U. S. Puts More in Warehouses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, March 19—The cotton goods trade has been struggling to recover from the effect of the smashing collapse of prices on the New York Cotton Exchange last week, a debacle that carried the market down nearly 200 points in a single day, or $10 a bale, the most savage decline in seven years.

Repeated attempts to rally have failed to regain more than half the gross decline, and cotton future markets are now below the 12-cent level.

The Government has been loaning money to the cotton growers on the security of their cotton up to 12 cents a pound, and already has more than 5,500,000 bales pledged as collateral by the growers. With the cotton futures market below 12 cents, it is predicted that the Government loans will quickly increase to a point which will place perhaps 7,000,000 bales under the Government wing.

Exports and Consumption

Last year the exports plus the domestic consumption from March 1 to July 31, the close of the crop year, totaled 4,253,000 bales, and in the like period two years ago the total was 5,700,000 bales. If the Government sticks to its announced policy of withholding every bale in its controlled cotton from the market so long as it is below 12 cents, there is presented the prospect of the cotton warehouses throughout the country bulging with government-controlled cotton, and the mills at the same time being compelled to close because of inability to get enough cotton to occupy their equipment.

Senator Walsh (D.-Mass.) has sent to the President a copy of his letter to Chairman O'Brien of the Tariff Commission asking for immediate action to curb the astounding increase of Japanese cotton goods imports, which he said have broken all records so far this year with a two-month total considerably exceeding 20,000,000 yards as compared with less than 7,800,000 yards in 1934 and with less than 1,400,000 yards in 1933. Bills are already in preparation aiming at Congressional action to limit textile imports to the same ratio to domestic production as prevailed in the three years prior to the introduction of the NRA.

Urge 25 P. C. Curtailment

Crumbling prices for raw cotton brought a general reduction in cotton gray goods prices during the week and the new levels prevailing on print cloths were said to involve losses of 4 to 6 cents a pound, while prices for some types of fine combed yarn cloths were said to be 10 to 12 cents below bare costs even for the most efficient mills. Under such conditions, with the production of goods far exceeding current sales, the pressure for curtailing mill activities has been more acute than ever.

Print cloth merchants during the week met in New York and passed a practically unanimous resolution urging at least a 25 per cent cut in mill production for three months. A survey of the print cloth looms closed or operated short time during the past week or 10 days disclosed a curtailment has already taken place equivalent to the production of nearly 14,000 looms.

Little Gray Goods Trade

The gray goods markets met the emergency contingent on the collapse of raw cotton values by virtual cessation of trading activities early in the week, but as the first substantial rally got under way in the cotton futures market, some of the large users of gray goods took courage and came into the market for large quantities of some of the standard print cloth constructions.

Though the trading was put through at practically the bottom of the market, the volume of goods taken did much to re-establish trading activity and the total sales of the week were estimated at not far from 50,000,000 yards, or considerably more than current week's production of the particular constructions affected.

The buying did not become general, but was confined to a very few large operators. The small and medium-sized buyers seemed still to lack confidence in values, even after the large lot buying had rallied prices slightly from the extreme low.

World Copper Sales Agreement Bruited

NEW YORK, March 19 (AP)—An agreement on all the major points of copper curtailment and marketing plans was reported to have been reached by representatives of foreign producers meeting here.

Quarters usually well informed on developments in the industry reported that accord on the main lines of a marketing pact had been achieved, following a similar agreement in principle on output restriction several days ago.

Copper circles believed the arrangement agreed on, while calling for the handling of sales through a single agency with offices here and abroad, did not provide for the pooling of prices.

Fishing Industry Gaining On Canada's Pacific Coast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—The great fishing industry of Canada's Pacific Coast showed a marked recovery in 1934, according to official figures released here.

Its gross value was $16,000,000, the highest return since 1930, and approximately $4,000,000 higher than in 1933. Salmon returned $12,000,000 and halibut $1,470,000. Herring was worth $628,382.

Citrus Grower Gets Larger Portion of Consumer's Dollar

Using Orange as Example to Show Division, Chart Reveals Margin of Grower, Retailer and Jobber All Larger Last Year

	1932-33 Per box	1932-33 Per cent	1933-34 Per box	1933-34 Per cent
Fruit on tree	$1.258	26.5	$1.730	32.5
Picking and hauling (1)	.129	2.7	.121	2.3
Packing (1)	.445	9.4	.466	8.8
Selling and advertising	.118	2.5	.115	2.2
F. o. b. California	1.95	41.1	2.411	45.6
Transportation and refrigeration	1.12	23.5	1.078	20.4
Delivered market	3.07	64.6	3.49	66.0
Jobber's margin	.30	6.3	.34	6.4
Jobber's price	3.37	70.9	3.83	72.4
Retailer's margin	1.38	29.1	1.46	27.6
Consumer pays	$4.75	100.0	$5.29	100.0

Just what does happen to the dollar the consumer pays for oranges? The portion that each factor in production and distribution receives is always a topic of paramount interest to growers. How much does the grower actually get? These questions are answered by the accompanying chart showing the division of the dollar paid last year for California oranges. Comparison with the previous year indicates recent trends.

The grower received practically one-third of the dollar the consumer paid in 1934—a larger percentage than for 1933. From the tabulation below the chart, it will be seen that of the 54c more a box the consumer paid last year, the grower got 46.2c. The retailer's margin, although reduced 1.5 per cent, is 8c greater and that of the jobber 4c more. Packing costs remain practically the same, but all other costs show continued decreases.

Figures in this chart are compiled from cost of production studies of the California Citrus League, the monthly survey of prevailing wholesale and retail prices conducted in all Exchange district office cities and the selling and advertising costs of the California Fruit Growers Exchange. District exchange costs are included with selling and advertising.

News Notes—Germany

[Selected from reports by Monitor correspondents and Government surveys.]

Steel Industry—Appreciable improvement in Germany's iron and steel industry during January is revealed in a report from the United States Vice-Consul at Cologne. Iron production during the month amounted to 880,499 metric tons, compared with 543,330 metric tons in January, 1934, and 832,761 tons in December, 1934. Steel production in January, 1935, stood at 1,137,463 metric tons, compared with 817,083 tons in the like month of 1934 and 1,039,544 tons in the month of December, 1934. Seventy-five blast furnaces out of a total of 148 were in operation in January, compared with 73 in December, 1934.

Tin-Plate Production—Production of tin plate in Germany reached record levels during 1934, says a Washington report. Total output during the year amounted to 228,520 metric tons, compared with 207,280 tons in 1933 and only 141,070 tons in 1932. More than half of the 1934 production was exported. Japan was the outstanding customer, and the Netherlands ranked second. Sharp increases to Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Italy, Portugal, Sweden, Spain, China and Brazil were noted.

Mineral Oil Market—The German mineral oil market showed substantial improvement in 1934, compared with the preceding year, says the United States Trade Commissioner at Berlin. Consumption of mineral oil in Germany increased by 20 per cent during the year: light fuels by about 18 per cent; gas oil by about 30 per cent and lubricating oil by about 25 per cent. While domestic production of mineral oil was higher in 1934 than in the preceding year, it was still insufficient to supply the country's increased demands. German imports of all classes of mineral oil during 1934 totaled 3,154,611 tons, compared with 2,624,968 tons in 1933, an increase of 17½ per cent.

Sugar Export Trade—Germany's formerly important export trade in sugar has practically disappeared, according to a report from the United States Vice-Consul at Leipzig. In 1930-31, German foreign shipments of sugar totaled about 433,606 metric tons. The following year foreign shipments declined to 116,164 tons and decreased further to 14,500 tons in 1932-33. During 1933-34 only 4775 tons were shipped abroad. The present situation in Germany's sugar industry set-up, the Vice-Consul states, lends very slender hopes as to possible revival of the sugar export trade during the next few years.

Lard Imports—Import quotas, exchange difficulties and government marketing control, which characterized the German lard market during the last year, had an extremely depressing effect on the import trade in the American product, the United States Consul at Hamburg reports. Total imports of 41,360 tons in 1934 were 44 per cent under the figure for the preceding year, and were the smallest imports of this commodity into Germany in each of the last 10 years. The reduction in imports was due to the government control of the lard trade.

German Dye Trust—Notwithstanding a considerable reduction in export trade, the German Dye Trust continued to expend large sums for modernization of existing equipment and the erection of new plants during 1934, says a Commerce Department report. This action is in line with the Government's policy to make Germany as self-sufficient as possible by producing synthetically materials which must now be imported and which at present cannot be obtained in sufficient quantities, owing to the shortage of exchange.

Automobile Registrations—Notable improvement in Germany's automotive industry during 1934 is reported to the Commerce Department. Registrations totaled 130,938 units for the year, an increase of 60 per cent. The increase consisted principally of small and medium cars. The total value of domestic sales of passenger cars in 1934 is estimated at 426,272,000 reichsmarks, compared with 289,367,000 marks in 1933, an increase of 47 per cent. (Average value of reichsmark in 1934 about 39 cents.)

Scrap Market Brisk—The German scrap market has continued brisk during recent months despite markedly curtailed imports, says a Washington report. Imports of scrap during the January-November period of 1934 totaled 488,860 metric tons, valued at 16,540,000 reichsmarks, compared with 335,159 metric tons, valued at 9,334,000 reichsmarks in the like period of 1933. Exports in the first 11 months of 1934 aggregated only 91,249 tons, compared with 164,427 tons in the like period of 1933.

Toy Industry—The striking decline in Germany's formerly prosperous toy industry is revealed in a report from the American Consulate General at Berlin. According to the last national census taken in June, 1933, there were 5806 manufacturers employing 21,182 persons, compared with 11,019 manufacturers, with 55,168 employees, shown in the previous census of 1925. Exports of toys have been declining steadily in recent years. Shipment abroad in the first 10 months of 1934 were valued at 18,672,000 reichsmarks, compared with 25,118,000 reichsmarks exported in the like period of 1933.

Machine-Tool Industry—A progressive upward trend has been evident in production and sales of the German machine-tool industry since the beginning of 1933, says the United States Vice-Consul at Cologne. While the general economic betterment in the country has reacted favorably on the machine-tool industry, it is pointed out that the greatest benefits have come from the recovery program of the German Government and the exemption from taxation granted firms purchasing new machinery. While domestic business registered improvement in 1934, sales abroad declined.

Red Caviar Demand—Germany purchased more than twice as much red caviar from the United States in 1934 as was purchased from Russia, says a Washington report. Total German imports of this item in the year amounted to 42 metric tons, of which 26 tons originated in the United States and 12 tons were imported from the Soviet Union. The chief reason why the American caviar was so successful in the German market was the fact that most of the Russian 1933 catch was badly frozen in transit from Siberia.

Wall Street Sees Gold Bloc Waging A Losing Battle

Must Compete With Depreciated Paper Monies—Restrictions Grow

NEW YORK, March 19 (AP)—With only three nations remaining on the once world-wide free gold standard, Wall Street views the last-ditch fight to maintain the traditional gold basis as a losing one.

Belgium's rigidly restricted gold standard leaves only France, Switzerland and the Netherlands adhering—or nearly so—to the old-fashioned gold basis.

Italy for some time has been on a restricted gold standard, much the same as Belgium now is, and Spain has exhibited signs of wanting to link the peseta to the pound instead of the French franc.

Fight on Three Fronts

The present battle, caused fundamentally by international trade and financial complications, is being waged on three fronts.

The gold bloc, consisting of nations engaged mostly in manufacturing, is faced with selling products in foreign markets in competition with goods priced in depreciated paper currencies.

The sterling group, led by Great Britain, is composed mostly of countries interested chiefly in raw materials. The exception is England herself.

On the third front is the United States, interested alike in raw materials and manufactures.

Under the old gold standard, currencies were fixed at a set ratio to gold. So far as importers and exporters were concerned, the exchange of currencies was an even swap—so many grains of gold in the dollar for an equal number of grains of gold in the other currency.

When demand increased the value of a currency, it became cheaper to ship the gold itself to right the balance of international payments. The shipment of gold, easing the pressure of demand, made the currency return to par.

Managed Currencies

Then Great Britain left the gold standard in September of 1931. No longer could pounds be exchanged for gold. She was on a managed paper basis entirely, the condition now existing.

America left the gold standard, for all intents and purposes, in March, 1933, subsequently returning to it in modified form on a devalued dollar basis. The United States now permits gold shipments for international payments and will buy all gold at $35 an ounce. The former price was $20.67. This country forbids only private purchase or ownership of the yellow metal.

Gold bloc nations, on the other hand, not only buy gold at a fixed price and permit its export, but also allow private purchase and holding of gold, under certain restrictions.

Restrictions have grown and have become so complicated, however, that international trade is being throttled. Systems of quotas, blocked currencies, pegged prices, tariffs and trade treaties have caused a serious world condition.

Retailers Expect Buying Wave Soon

NEW YORK, March 19 (AP)—The National Retail Dry Goods Association in a trade survey concluded that arrival of a wave of mild spring weather is all that is needed to send a flurry of Easter shopping through the retail stores of the country.

A buying peak was forecast for the week of April 8 with sales for April estimated as high as 25 to 30 per cent over April, 1934.

The association pointed out that balmy weather in the South in the past few weeks had brought on heavy consumer demand and that favorable weather in the next few weeks should lift buying all over the nation.

Store merchandise stocks were shown to be somewhat lower than last year.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

EARN substantial commission selling guaranteed Hosiery to consumer; large reorders; experience unnecessary; spring samples ready. STERLING STOCKING MILL, 47 W. 34th St., New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

SHADOW LAWN
Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study; 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

MFRS. REPRESENTATIVES

COMMISSION SALESMAN
Established New York City, has spare time to devote to side line; invites correspondence. Write Box O-3, Suite 3340, 500 5th Avenue, New York City.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & Co., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

SPECIAL work for mothers needing money—show complete style line; canvassing or experience unnecessary; liberal commissions; earn dresses without cost; give dress size. HARFORD FROCKS, Dept. H-30, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WOMEN make good money taking orders for famous "Janelene Dresses," lingerie, foundation garments, etc.; opportunity to earn free dresses too; no house-to-house canvassing; experience unnecessary; start spare time; well-established firm; many Monitor readers making steady commission this way; sample outfit furnished. JANELENE Inc., Dept. 432, Indianapolis, Ind.

WRITE for opportunity to demonstrate newest Snag-Proofed hosiery, which doubles wear; Bonus in Hosiery; no money or experience needed. Samples hosiery FREE. Commission collected at sale. AMERICAN HOSIERY MILLS, Dept. LL-17, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate—30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON—4-room suite on Clearway Street; thoroughly modern; through current of air; electric refrigeration; $41.00. Apply 34A Clearway Street. KENmore 0493.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 34 Monroe Place—Furnished 3-room apartment until October; splendid locality; references required. Main 4-3913, Ext. 33.

N. Y. C., 18 W. 95th St.—Furnished and unfurn. 1-room apts.; Frigidaire, baths, kitchenettes; near church, subway. Riverside 9-3821.

N. Y. C., 329 East 17th St., Overlooking Park—Very quiet, 1 large studio, partly furnished; smaller rooms unfurnished.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN, 280 Broadway, N. Y. C. Worth 2-3080.

MISS ANBSON AGENCY—Nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, housekeepers; registration hours 12 to 4 except Saturdays. MISS ROLFE, Associate, 421 Riverside Drive, University 4-3243, New York City.

FURRIERS

FLEMING FURS Remodeling, repairing. Fur Coats, Wraps, Custom Made and ready-to-wear of the better sort at wholesale prices. 342 7th Avenue, N. Y. C. Pe. 6-3279

HELP WANTED

COUPLE, responsible; good plain cook; houseworker, thoroughly experienced gardener; drive car; 2 adults; good home Long Island; state nationality, age, salary. Write Box M-7, Suite 3340, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

WANTED—Couple, butler-houseman (driving license); cook-houseworker, for country; wages $75 a month. Reply Post Office Box 461, Glen Cove, Long Island, N. Y., giving references, experience, nationality and religion.

HOMES TO SHARE

HAPPY share modern, comfortable home; picturesque Ramapo Hills; with those appreciating harmonious surroundings; easy commuting. N. Y. Box 309, Mahwah, N. J.

JEWELERS

SAVE MONEY on Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds. ARTHUR W. PITT, 36 West Street, Boston

MOVING AND STORAGE

FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE: storage household goods; private rooms; household removals; packing; shipping. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, Tel. Edgecombe 4-1313, New York City.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, light, pleasant; mornings; reasonable; Grand Central section. Suite 1912, 285 Madison Ave., Ca. 5-5966.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

HIGHEST PRICES FOR OLD GOLD
HALPER'S, 181 MASS. AVE., BOSTON

ORGANISTS WANTED

AUDITIONS, soloists and organists, to be held First Church of Christ, Scientist, Freeport, L. I., N. Y. Write Chairman Music Committee.

PAYING GUESTS

Silver Birches
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation
BOOKLET Phone Ronk. 16

REAL ESTATE

ARE you looking for a home in the country on the Sound, in town? May I help you; B. STEPHENSON, 8 Prospect Ave., Mount Vernon, New York. Oak. 3066.

Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Real Estate and Insurance
Property Management, Appraisals
All lines of Insurance
Choice Apartments One-Family Houses
Reduced rentals. Free auto service.
Beautiful homes. Attractive prices.
Far below replacement values.
OHNEWALD & DENLINGER
1468 FLATBUSH AVE. Mansfield 6-1937
35 years in Flatbush

ROOMS TO LET

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.—Neatly furnished room, meals if desired; near transportation; garage. 328 North Fulton Avenue, Oakwood 8381.

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—For business men or women, 2 large, adjoining, well-furnished rooms in private home; may be rented singly or together; garage. Tel. West Newton 1355.

N. Y. C., 104 E. 31st St. (Apt. 4)—Desirable outside, single; refined home; reasonable; convenient location. Tel. mornings, Cal. 5-0984.

THE WHITE SWAN
Very desirable rooms near church; transient and permanent; reasonable. 65 Hemenway St., Boston. Com. 0784.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

REFINED woman, social contacts, to represent distinctive California Sportswear tailored to measure; exclusive hand fashioned knits; splendid commission earnings. HELEN BARTHEL, Stanford Springs, Conn.

SANATORIUMS

Tenacre, Inc.
Established 1923
Under BOARD OF MANAGERS
MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE, Supt.
Licensed by the State of New Jersey
Descriptive Booklet
Tel. 755 PRINCETON, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

PRIVATE CHAUFFEUR or automobile mechanic. WALTER RIOU, 30-25 48th St., Long Island City, N. Y. Tel. Astoria 8-1071.

READER'S SERVICE

AVAILABLE, man of education, refinement, cheerful temperament, business experience; will read aloud commercial or legal reports, also any other literature desired, to individuals or groups, hourly basis; greater N. Y. territory. Write Box B-13, Suite 3340, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED capable nursery-governess desires position. Write W. Apt. 63, 539 West 111th Street, New York, N. Y.

RELIABLE woman wishes position as houseworker; practical attendant or care of children; references. Write Box M-11, Suite 3340, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SOLOISTS

CONTRALTO Position desired in church quartet or as contralto soloist. Would sing free for limited period if reasonable assurance of salary later. Am also organist. One fare from Boston unless paid by church. Address L-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

THOMAS LEISHMAN, M.A., B.D., S.T.M. who prepares "FACTS ABOUT THE BIBLE" for this paper and "BIBLE NOTES" for the Christian Science Sentinel, announces his lecture course on "THE LIFE OF JESUS" (considered in chronological order) beginning in New York City Friday evening, March 22nd. Enrollments still accepted for Thursday afternoon group. Write 401 W. 118th St., N. Y. C. University 4-8318 (preferably before 10 a. m.)

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TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented, Repairing
Arcade Typewriter, 48 Boylston St., Boston

UPHOLSTERERS

UPHOLSTERING FURNITURE REPAIRING MATTRESSES REMADE
Charles E. Butler Co., 84 Gainsborough St., Boston

WANTED TO BUY

GRAND PIANO wanted; cash; state make, age, price. Box W. P., Suite 301, 147 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

HOUSES TO LET

PICKERING, YORKS. (Gateway to Moors)—Near Scarboro—Charming detached cottage (furnished), June, July, August, facing south; 3 bedrooms, 2 reception, indoor sanitation, gas, electric light, hot and cold water, bath, pretty secluded garden (gardener paid); garage available; 3 gns. weekly; maid available. MARKHAM, Beacon Cottage.

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(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Mech.E.)
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29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, ENGLAND
British and Foreign Patents, Trade Marks and Designs.

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SHEFFIELD—Paying guests received temporary or permanent; ideally situated for rest and study. For terms apply MRS. H. L. NORTH, Millhill, Ranmoor Rd., Sheffield 3. Tel. 31604.

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HALIFAX, Yorks—Wanted, experienced housemaid, age 24-30. P. 21 c/o Hinksons, Mt. Pellon, Halifax.

NR. KESWICK—Wanted, working housekeeper; no rough work or washing; must like country life; 3 in family; all duties. MRS. ANNISON, Threlkeld, Keswick.

POST WANTED

YOUNG man, 34 (single), requires post, chauffeur, 5 years motor mechanic; go anywhere. Write ROBERT PEARSON, 13 Alnwick Ave., Whitley Bay, Northumberland.

ROOMS TO LET

GLASGOW—Bedroom and sitting room with attendance; quiet, home comforts, modern conveniences; terms moderate; Phone Western 3033. MISS BRANFORD, 42 Cecil St., Hillhead, Glasgow.

TEACHERS

LESSONS IN SINGING—All voices. Miss Grace Angus, A.R.C.M., Voice Production Specialist. Apply PERRY & FOSTER, Fawcett St., Sunderland, and Conservatoire of Music, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Tel. 23474.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ELOCUTION—Elizabeth Kenyon
Voice Production, Speech Training, Verse Speaking, Schools Visited, Public Speaking.
C/o Forsyth's, 126 Deansgate, Manchester.

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WOOTTON WAWEN, WARWICKSHIRE—Hotel training; a few pupils taken; next term commencing May 1st; write for particulars. Edstone Hall.

TUTORS

H. P. GREENER, B.Sc., B.Com., M.R.S.T.
TUTOR, 11, Moorfield, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Tel. 51028; 4, West Avenue, Gosforth. Tel. 51650. Preparation in all subjects for school and university examinations; private and group tuition; practical chemistry and physics; also junior preparatory class. Assistant tutors include M.Sc., M.Litt., D.Th.P.T., B.A.Hons. (London), M.R.S.T., B.Com., B.A. Hons. (Dunelm).

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GUERNSEY
Le Chêne Private Hotel
Sunny South Coast; glorious situation overlooking Bay. Renowned cuisine. Running hot and cold water all bedrooms. Every comfort. Tariff: M. Bruce.

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Alton Court, 34 CRAVEN HILL GARDENS, LANCASTER GATE, LONDON W. 2
Comfortable House; south aspect; good cooking, running hot and cold water, 1st-class staff; from 2½ guineas. Paddington 1706.

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Large arm chairs; central heating; hot and cold water and gas fires in bedrooms; from 2½ gns. a week.

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Phone Livingstone 3383
Beautifully situated 400 feet above sea level; 14½ acres of grounds; sports and flower gardens; billiards; easy access to City and West End. Central heating, gas fires in all bedrooms.

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BOSCASTLE, CORNWALL—Welltown Manor; beautiful Elizabethan Guest House (1580) in heart of King Arthur's country; every modern convenience; home comforts; terms moderate.

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WIMBLEDON HALL Derby Rd.
4 mins. Christian Science church; ideal situation; near East Cliff; hot and cold water in all bedrooms; fine range public rooms; well recommended; reduced winter terms from 2½ gns. S. M. HORSPOOL

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A really comfortable winter residence centrally heated with hot and cold running water and gas fires in all bedrooms, large coal fires in public rooms. Private Suites if desired. MR. and MRS. NORMAN TAYLOR offer you a warm welcome. Phone 1860.

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Accommodation 60; 1 min. sea front; beautifully sheltered by own private pine wood and 3 acres of gardens; all modern conveniences; garages; reduced winter terms: 3 guineas, fully inclusive.

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Every modern comfort. Best English food and cooking. Hard Court. Garages. MR. and MRS. FREDERICK BLANEY will welcome you.

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Nr. BOURNEMOUTH, BURBRAE GUEST HOUSE—Country surroundings; near buses, golf course and riding school; special terms for winter guests. MR. and MRS. SIDNEY TITE, Longham Dorset; Station Bournemouth. Central Phone Northbourne 38.

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BRIGHTON, Claridge, 34 Oriental Pl., 3 doors sea—Board residence from 2½ gns.; hot and cold water in bedrooms; near church. CAPT. WALSH. Tel. 26611.

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Lift; 50 Bedrooms, each fitted hot and cold.
Inclusive Terms, 3 gns. single, 5½ gns. double
Excellent Cuisine. Beautifully appointed Public Rooms.
FLAXMAN 3371 Scottish Proprietress

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GRAND HOTEL (A. A.: R. A. C.)
First-Class Family Hotel, Moderate Terms. Under Personal Supervision of the Proprietors, Mr. and Mrs. F. HUGHES.

EASTBOURNE, Sandhurst Private Hotel, Grand Parade—Finest position on sea front, south aspect; central heating, gas or electric fires, hot and cold water in all bedrooms; excellent cuisine, home comforts; terms from 3 guineas per week inclusive. Telephone 137.

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Ilfracombe, Devonshire, Grosvenor Hotel
Delightful holiday centre; adjacent sea, gardens, tennis courts; bedrooms hot and cold; noted cuisine, service; lock-up garages; from 3 gns. Phone 63. W. PICKETT.

LAKE DISTRICT—Miss Blair, Nab Cottage (home of Hartley Coleridge), Rydal, Ambleside; board residence; overlooking lake; open all year; bath, hot and cold, garage.

LAKE DISTRICT—Miss Gibson, Kelsick House, Ambleside; board residence; good mountain view; hot and cold; bath; near tennis courts and garage.

APARTMENTS

EASTBOURNE—Quiet, comfortable home, cooking, attendance; 3 minutes sea, theatre. MRS. M. E. FROST, 33 Jevington Gardens. Tel. 1066.

FLORISTS

HOLROYD BROS.
197 Gibbet Street, Halifax
Send YOUR Message With OUR Flowers.
Mail Orders Filled.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

"OLIVER TWIST"—Unique home-made walnut fudge, 2/8 per lb.; mail orders filled. 3/-. MISS COWIE, South View, Lightcliffe, Yorks.

HOUSES FOR SALE

CLEVELEYS, LANCASHIRE—Detached house; 3 entertaining rooms, 3 bedrooms, kitchenette; all conveniences; garage; back and front garden; 4 minutes from sea and 2 minutes from trams; in residential part; price £900. Easy terms. Box M-8310, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

GLASGOW—Attractive terrace house, 3 rooms and kitchen, pantry, 2 bathrooms, modern grates, electric light and heating; assessed £60. Apply 21 Oakfield Ave., Glasgow, West.

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